MASSA

VOL. LXV. NO. 34.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

accept had cream. But the fact remains that they do accept the had cream, and this is where the inspection is most needed. WOULD WELCOME GOVERNMENT INSPEC-

WHOLE NO. 3369

"Creameries would welcome the enactment of some sort of an inspection law, for it would enable them to reject this decayed cream, which at the present time they are powerless to do, on account of competition. If a farmer has his cream rejected, he will take the liquid around to another creamery until he finds a purchaser, with whom he will afterward deal. If a government inspector were to reject the cream and order its destruction the matter would end there. Why, I have seen farmers send in a can of cream, which, when opened would blow off the tin top as high as the ceiling, frothing, fermenting cream gushing out of the can fermenting cream gushing out of the can like a miniature geysor. This is the stuff which creameries are often forced to take and use in butter making.

"While the buttermakers use sour cream

while the buttermakers use sour cream for churning, they endeavor to get fresh, sweet cream, in order that the degree of ripeness—which is started with nitric acid or some other starter—shall be uniform and result in a butter of equal flavor. I and result in a butter of equal flavor. I have conversed with some creamery owners who have stated that they would be willing to pay for the cost of inspection, for it would not only enable them to make better goods, but they would procure an advertisement out of the fact, just as the beef men obtain through the Federal meatings assettion.

PEDERAL AND STATE CO-OPERATION.

"Government inspection, such as contemplated, would remove practically all trouble. In the meantime we are endeavoring to modify the state of affairs as best we can through a number of experts whom we have employed since the beginning of the present fiscal year. One of these is stationed in New York city and the other in Chicago to examine all butter of low grade that comes to these markets. They score the butter, and if it is not of as good a quality as it might be, the maker is advised of its condition, where the fault lies and how the product might be improved. A copy of this communication is handed to the State Dairy Commissioner who follows up further shipments to ascertain if the maker is endeavoring to improve his output. In this way we hope to arrive at the foundation of the general poor condition of American butter, the prime fault being, I believe, the manufacture of butter from spoiled cream delivered to the creamery from the farm.

"Labor is so scarce on the farm that the return to the old system is not to be thought of, where the farmer delivers the milk to the oreamery to be separated, for thereby the cost of butter would be in-PEDERAL AND STATE CO-OPERATION.

thought of, where the farmer delivers the milk to the oreamery to be separated, for thereby the cost of butter would be increased from three to five cents per pound, in many localities. On the other hand, I am a firm believer in the farm separator, if the farmer would only remember that in order to produce good, sweet butter, the cream should have proper and cool storage, free from contaminating odors, and in a temperature which would prevent it from spoiling."

"There is going to be a bumper crop of apples this year," said Assistant Pomologist W. A. Taylor of the Department of Agriculture. "We are receiving very encouraging reports from apple packers in all parts of the country tending to show that the apple trees are bent down to the point of breaking with a heavy yield of bright red and yellow fruit.

"As to preches there is enother story

MASSACHUSETTS PLO ial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

ERS

ohol

paid all months

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Checking the Eim Beetle.

Look upon the ground at the foot of any infested elm tree about Aug. 1, and you will see a ring of yellow objects purrounding the tree, and looking as if some one had strewn a quantity of yellow meal around the tree. Upon examination, you will see

trunk of the tree and you will see the worms, about half an inch long, moving up and down and hiding under the rough layers of bark. These can easily be exposed by pulling off the loose bark, and killed by crushing them with a stick or a wire brush, and those in the crevices of the bark can be scalled to death by bolling water poured upon them from the tea-kettle. Strips of sticky 'tanglefoot fly-paper tied tightly around the tree will trap all insects which try to cross it, traveling up or down, and

The Elm Leaf Beetle. The elm leaf beetle is becoming a very serious pest in this city, threatening to de-stroy the beautiful elm trees which line the streets. The method pursued by the city forester is to spray the foliage in May or early in June, using four or five pounds of arsenate of lead to the barrel of water. It arsenate of lead to the barrel of water. It is applied when the foliage is dry and will stick to the leaves for weeks. Power sprayers are used with gasoline pumps. These supply so much pressure that the workmen do not have to climb about the tree, but apply the apray from ladders placed against the trunk, using long holders for the noset above the top of the ladder. The workmen spray trees forty or fifty feet high in eight or ten minutes, changing the ladder.

At this season of the year, the bestles are caught by killing the half-grown bestles found in large numbers at the foot of the elm trees. Those on the trunks of the trees are brushed down and the insects scalded with boiling hot water. These half-formed beetles look like yellowish kerpels of rice.

—H. M. P., Northampton, Mass.

Hustling Times in the Northwest.

Farmers in the inland empire have begun the gathering of the sheaves, and, according to statistics completed by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, the fields in the Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima, Columbia and Snake river valleys will yield more than fitteen per cent. of the bread supply of the United States this season. Conservative estimates are the crop will be 55,000,000 bushels, but actual returns from Washington, Oregon and Idaho will probably push these figures higher.

For the thousands of men employed in the wheat fields of the golden Pacific Northwest the harvest season means, primarily, the hardest work of the entire year, but to the onlooker this harvesting on a gigantic scale constitutes pre-eminently the most picturesque feature of American agriculture.

culture.

Combined harvesters and threshers, drawn by from twenty to thirty horses, equipped with a full complement of brawny fellows, head, thresh, clean and sack the grain as the machines charge into the yellow, rolling sea, and at the end of the day's work from thirty to thirty-dve acres have been stripped by each crew. When night comes the toilers are relieved by a fresh crew, and the work proceeds.

The cut in this part of the apparery is clear.

that these are eggs and young worms which will soon be elimbing up the tree to eat the "Drench them with boiling water, poured right from a tea-kettle, and you have exterminated hundreds of thousands, not to mention the millions of descendants which they might have produced. Examine the

around the tree will trap all insects which
try to cross it, traveling up or down, and
where the bark is so rough as to leave
spaces underneath even after it has been
soraped as smooth as possible, cotton wool
can be crowded into the crevices, and the
passage of the worms prevented. If here
sene is poured upon the cotton they will not
care to force their way through it.
Norfolk County, Mass. S. N. W.

district will be capable in a short time of supplying twenty-five per cent. of the bread stuffs of the country. STOREY BUCK.

Crops In New England.

Spokane, Wash.

Although the season is still a little backward, general crop conditions are favorable, according to the monthly crop report issued last week from the office of Secretary J. L. Elisworth of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

State Board of Agriculture.

INDIAN CORN.

At the time of making returns, Indian corn was a little backward for the time of year, but, owing to the warm nights and days, with plenty of moisture, was making luxuriant growth, and gave promise of soon making up lost ground and giving a good crop. Seasonable weather during August seems to be all that is needed to give a good crop of both grain and stover. Siles are coming more and more into use with everyyear, and in the dairy sections the larger part of the corn crop is destined for the sile.

THE HAY CROP.

Haying was by no means completed at the time of making returns, but correspondents were practically unanimous in the statement that a crop considerably above the average in quantity had been or was being secured. The quality of the crop also was reported as excellent, but there as considerable complaint of injury in the making, owing to frequent showers and rainy days. Where the first crop was removed early more than an average crop of rowen may be expected as it should have started well with the moist and cloudy weather, but on the fields not out at time of making returns a second crop of any amount can hardly be looked for.

The acreage of forage crops is certainly not increased over last year, owing to the

thirty to thirty-five acres have been stripped by each crew. When night somes the tollers are relieved by a fresh crew, and the work proceeds.

The cut in this part of the country, including the Big Bend and Palouse districts, will be between thirty and thirty-five bushels the acre.

Washington, Oregon and Idahe have yet many fields of five thousand acres, but since the advent of the electric railway lines some of the larger holdings have been cut into tracts of from eighty to 330 acres, and many of the new owners are devoting their attention to diversified farming and stock growing, in which the returns a year ago were \$75,000,000 and \$2,500,000 for fruits and garden vegetables.

While there are thousands of professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional farm hands are the control of the country finding and the professional farm hands, who go from place to place, there is an unusual demand for harvesters in the Northwest, and as a result, professional farm hands are the country finding to the country finding to the many fields of force the total the country finding to the millets and cast several country following in the metallets and cas

sections, though not nearly as heavy as that of 1905. Quinese generally premise well. Grapes have set unusually well in most sections, and barring assidents should give a heavy yield. Oranberries promise well, particularly in southeastern sections.

Located on the farm of one of the State in

PASTURAGE,

The frequent rains have kept feed in pastures green and growing, and it is probable that pastures were never in better condition at this time of year than they are at time of going to press. With anything like seasonable rains the fall feed should be unusually abundant. BWALL GRAINS.

There were numerous reports of rust on outs and the crop was rather below average, both for grain and forage. Rye is reported to be a good crop, both for grain and forage, being used for early spring feed to a considerable extent. Bariey is practically grown only for forage, being the favorite forage crop for fall feeding, as it will withstand all but the severest frosts, and where already sown is reported as doing well.

A Velocitic Forego or Soiling Crop.

On almost every farm there is more or less land which lies like or runs to woods the latter part of the season which could be made to province abundant crops of runs, and as this crop is rundy to pasture under favorable conditions in air weeks from time of sowing, these waste piots can be under to paying these waste piots can be under to paying these waste piots can be under to paying these waste piots can be under to pay a large profit. He better or more more severy few weeks in the left use of Ohio from April 1 to the middle of Soptember. The "Dwarf Resear" is the best nort to provide a care thirty or farty to provide it, and also have it in the best nort to provide a care thirty applied, and with un presidence and admirable results—but it was the commercial action is not unmeasurably applied, and with un presidence and call the care if the care if the care if the care it, we shall supplied to the care in the commercial action is not unmeasurably applied, and with un presidence rund is care in the commercial action is not unmeasurably applied, and with un presidence rund is care in the care in the care if the care if the Connection valley. It beaks measure is not unmeasured to care the care in th

There was not sufficient time before haying to complete the work of cultivation in the best manner, and the wet, warm weather since, while it caused the corn and potatoes to grow surprisingly fast, also had the same effect on the weeds. There are some kinds of large, coarse weeds that spring up very quickly and grow amazingly fast after the usual season of cultivation is passed, and these should be considered usurpers and dealt with accordingly.—E. R. Towie, Franklin County, Vt.

Among the Formers.

Root crops cost more to produce than corn ensilage, but are more convenient for a small herd. The cows like carrots best, and do not tire of rations of roots if mixed with carrots.—C. T. Allison, Limestone, Pa.

ton Translation, D. C.

spection law, for goods intended for interpounds of sorn and aborts, in feeding value for these animals.

E. A. SHASON.

Fight the Tail Weeds.

There was not sufficient time before haying to complete the work of cultivation in the best manner, and the wet, warm weather since, while it caused the corn and potatoes to grow surprisingly fast, also had the manner of the weeds. There are some kinds of large, coarse weeds that spring up very quickly and grow amazingly fast after the usual season of cultivation is passed, and these should be considered naments.

COEDITIOES OF FILTH.

italing on their erop.

"Further North in the Carolinas and the pendust absorbs odors more readily than butter."

"The main evil of the butter-making industry today." esitossised Professor Webster, "is the farm separator. Not that that machine is faulty, but 'he American dairymen, as a whole are carolicas and incompetent. Prior to the advent of the farm separator, the farmer was required to bring his milk to the creamery in order to have the cream taken the order. This necessitated a long hand from the farm and another long head of the uttimulit back to the homeous and expensive cast—was gone through, but make the butter. I might say that the greamery received from cream with which makes the butter. I might say that the gream was devel to case the little farm separator, which allows the farmer to separate the butter. I might say that the gream was devel in any time of a cooled him a fall can for delivery. If this case was the winds along the arms the separate to a starting the gream was devel in any time of a cooled him the gream for the cream was devel in any time of a cooled him the gream for a cliever to the make the case of the cream was devel in any time of a cooled him the gream for a cliever to the make the case of the diverse to the make the case of the cream was devel in any time of a cooled him the gream for a cliever to the make the case of the cream was devel in any time of a cooled him the gream for a cliever to the make the case of the case of

THE APPLE AND PEACH CROP.

The main evil of the butter-making in the read and yellow fruit.

Observed a wholesome article. With these things properly attended to, the American people could be assured to a good product.

ODEDITIONS OF FILTH.

"I have been in eccameries in the West which would compare with some of the worst packing houses described by novellets Sinelair. Milk is most temacious, and ones it lodges in a crevice it begins to decay and putrify, and it takes an immense amount of work to remove the foul smelling mass. I have seen creameries where quantities of cream were decaying beneath the floor of the churning room, the horrible stench permeating every nook and sorner of the establishment. Yet the owners of the establishment. Yet the owners of the creamery wonder why their fulshed product is rejected on account of its bad favor, and too, when everybody knows that no product absorbs odors more readily than butter.

"The main evil of the butter-making in the trace about the face and Mary-land, the trace about the foundation of the butter-making in the trace about of Delaware and Mary-land, the trace about to the Carolinas and the peninsule region of Delaware and Mary-land, the trace about to the read and yellow fruit.

"As to peaches, there is another story.

"As to peaches, there is another story.

"As to peaches, there is another story.

The Georgia crop was more or less damaged by inocessat rains, while the uninjured or pripered and was pleked, but through the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obtain cars fast enough the inability of the orchardists to obt



FINE DAIRY HERD OF BOLSTEINS AND BUSY HAYING SCENE.

Dairy.

Plans of Boston Milk Produc At the meeting of the directors of the B. C. M. P. C., held Aug. 9, every man was present, and every man felt sure of the continuance and ultimate success of the company. The uniformity of price must be maintained at any cost, was the keynote of the meeting. Failure to bring this about must ultimately result in loss to both preducer and contractor.

ducer and contractor.

It was voted, To instruct the treasurer to proceed to collect the unpaid second installments, and to issue a call for the third installment, which is due Sept. 1. Other action was taken in regard to covering territery outside of the present company jurisdiction.

comes due. Don't wait for somebody to see you, but let every man who has not already a share of stock send for one and let us know that you mean business. W. A. HUNTER, Clerk.

Worcester, Mass.

Literature.

A novel of peculiar and unusual interest appears under the above-named title. It is by Elizabeth Taibot Kinkead, who certainly shows remarkable skill in developing a character that is as strange and unaccountable as Elsie Venner. This weird beroine is a panther in human form, a creature with animal instincts, who fascinates in spite of her ill breeding, and brings men under her sway by a personal magnetism that is as resistill breeding, and brings men under her sway by a personal magnetism that is as resistless as it is bewildering. She is beautiful, but crafty, and the dark pages in the history of her life are kept artfully concealed from those who come under her baleful influence. She deprives a woman of her lover through her power in controlling the will of others, and he becomes her husband. She deserts him shortly after the marriage, finding more potent attraction in a famous literary man, and while in the embraces of this new victim of her demoniac art sends forth the impression that she has passed the borders of mortal life, though she is still lively enough to mar the happiness of those with whom her lawfortmately associated. The some to mar the happiness of those with whom she is unfortunately associated. The scene of the story is laid in Kentucky at the present time, and the environment is a fitting one for a narrative that contains so much that is out of the beaten path of imaginative writing. But the book ends happily in the reuniting of two lovers who had been separated through a natural misunderstanding and the bad woman ceases from troubling as the curtain falls upon the last act of a work that is full of dramatic movement and a facility and naturalness of style that gives zeat to the remarkable situations developed. The author knows the old South and all the social conditions that contribute to its family pride in these later years, when the Southern aristocracy is but a shadow of its former aristocracy is but a shadow of its former greatness. The novel is one to be remembered for its faithful characterization and the novelty of its scenes and incidents. (New York: Monat, Yard & Co. Price, 8180.)

This is an entertaining volume, and is a sequel to "A Bachelor in Arcady," by the same author, Halliwell Sutcliffe. The genial philosophy of the earlier volume is continued in its successor in a style that is charmingly idyllic and not too far removed from nature to contain a good deal of appropriate realism. The descriptions of rural sights and sounds and rustic characters present the most alluring side of English country life, and the chapter in praise of old taverns, and the one on village shops, are fine specimens of the art of reproducing the fisvor of the past with just the right touches of sentiment and humor. The old housekeeper, Styley, and her husband, Tom Lad, are amusingly drawn and skillfully contrasted, but she proves at last so tyrannical over her young mistrees that she is obliged to be sent away. She cannot adjust herself to changed conditions, and what a bachelor could eastly put up with in the way of the attention of a masterful woman, the Benedict cannot endure, and he maturally prefers his own young spouse, Cathy, to the domineering woman who would rule his household as she does her philosophic husband, a lord in the greenhouse, but not a ruler in domestic affairs. This is a book to be read leisurely on the summer plants or by the automa firestice, and it has all the aroma of the finest of meditative English literature. It is a series of delightful essays, joined by a thread of narrative that enhances the worth of the redections that are full of suggestions for thought, and which fascinate by the grace of their poetic, yet truthful reproductions of nature. A pleasant volume, indeed, for one who has not lost his love for the art that elothes familiar things with something of the glory of the bleat librations of youth. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

WEAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO EROW.

An addition to the Self and Sex Beries of

An addition to the Solf and Sex Heries of lictinctive importance from an educational lictinctive is "What A Young Girl hand to Know." by Mary Wood-Allen. ht To Know," by Mary Wood-Allen,

book should be in every household wh there are growing girls. (Philosolph The Vir Company. Price, \$1,50 not.) THE LIFE OF JOHN WILLIAM WALE

ments, and to issue a call for the third installment, which is due Sept. 1. Other action was taken in regard to covering turitory outside of the present company jurisdiction.

Producers shipping milk to contractors who no not see fit to stand by uniform centracts, must be prepared to mest the present origin with a solid front. They must be prepared to go further and ascrifee, if need be, to scenre uniformity and a fair trial of contracts agreed upon. You have a company that is nothing less sure than the union. Don't make any mistake. There is not a shadow of an excuse for a single producer to hide behind. Secause he doesn't know what the company is, etc. He also knows that no company, union, or anything else, will succeed without the producers as a body to support it.

Things have run along on the old territory, this summer, about on the lines agreed upon, barring the one-half cent for washing came—with the exception that one contractor has bought his milk for less, and his producers have lost, some of them, two cents per cam, and some 1½ cents per can; but the first of Cotober this is all of, and you do not know what will come next. Get right in line to stand together, as its very likely that this matter will be put sput actions. He was the second should our prices and perhaps scoure something there. From Mass, makes him a member of the ompany. If, by doing so, you can hold our prices and perhaps scoure something etter, I want to ask you if it is not good olicy for you to invest that amount, ther than be out from 1½ to two cents per in on all your milk, next winter?

Nearly one-third have not paid their cond installment. And the third is due to first of September. The second should paid at once, and the third when it benes due. Don't wait for somebody to you, but let every man who has not sady a share of stock send for one and us know that you mean business.

A volume of verse by Richard Watson Gilder is always welcome in this age when there is a dearth of really good poetry. Nothing that he writes lacks finish, and the thought expressed is always distinguished by a clarity and meaning that is far removed from the common place, though there is no undue straining after originality. Familiar themes are treated in a true poetic spirit, that impress the verses on the memory until they sing themselves into the heart. There are so many good things in this dainty volume that we would like to quote at length, but we have only room for the following which is full of tender sentiment and feeling:

AH, NEAR, DEAR FRIEND.

AH, NEAR, DEAR PRIEND.

in these later years, when the Southern aristooracy is but a shadow of its former greatness. The novel is one to be remembered for its faithful characterization and the novelty of its scenes and incidents. (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

A BENEDICT IN ARCADY.

This is an entertaining volume, and is asquel to "A Bachelor in Arcady," by the same author, Halliwell Sutcliffe. The genial philosophy of the earlier volume is continued in its successor in a style that is charmingly idyllic and not too far removed from nature to contain a good deal of appropriate realism. The descriptions of rural sights and sounds and rustic characters present the most alluring side of English country life, and the chapter in praise of old taverns, and the one on village shops, are fine speciment of the art of reproducing the figure of the past with just the right touches of santiment and humor. The old housekeeper, Stylesy, and her husband, Tom Lad, are amusingly draws and stillifully contrasted, but she proves at last so tyrannical over her young mistrees that she is obliged to be sent away. She sannot adjust herself to changed conditions, and what a backelor could easily put wy with in the way of the attention of a masterful woman, the Benedict cannot endure, and he maturally prefers his own young spouse, Cathy, to the domineering woman who would rule his househeld as she does her philosophic husband, a lord in the greenhouse, but not a ruler in domestic affairs. This is a book to be reasiled and and the continuary reader of the automin fireside, and it has all the aroma winder of the critical present of the day is not familiar. (Bootten: Dans Estes & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

THE TITLE MART.



city boarders on a farm in the Green Mountain State proparing as outdoor feast.

ry with remarkable clevers without outraging the modesty of nature. The comedy would not well in the hands of a properly selected company, for its movement is brisk and spirited from heginaling to conclusion. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 sents not.)

The Golden Chronicle.

The Church Home for Destitute and Orphan Children originated in 1845 in the parish of Grace Church, Beston. It was founded in 1855 and incorporated in 1855. Its first president was the Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., who held effice from 1855 to 1872. He was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., who served from 1873 to 1891. The next president was the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, who was followed by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D. It has had a long line of distinguished vice-presidents, treasurers and secretaries, and its present officials include many of our leading people in social and religious life.

ligious life.

The Home is located on N street, betwee Broadway and Fourth street, doubt E ton, and is in an ideal place for the presvation of the health of the little ones.

vation of the health of the little once entrusted to its care.

No child under four years of age is admitted, and boys over six and girls over eight are not received. The aim of the committee of admission is to maintain a high standard in the selection of the children. All applications are carefully examined and visits are made to the parents and guardians, and proper papers are required, relinquishing to the institution all authority over the children; provided that no child shall be received without an agreement from parents or guardians that it shall remain at least one year. Of course no application will be considered where there is available money to support the child.

The special duty of the Committee on

Chapel of the Home on the afternoon of same day.

In regard to the placing of boys, a re report of the secretary of the Dismi Committee says: "We seem to place, so the little boys of nine years old for we pay board, but the older boys, i whom fairly intelligent work is expected return for free board and elothing, a much more serious problem, and we

for them, and reports to the committee once a month.

The association has had many life members from its beginning, and many still remain on the list who have happily act passed away. It has many generous yearly subscribers who contribute same varying from three follars to one hundred dellars in money, and the donations received each year from churches and private individuals amount to a considerable sum.

Other donations show that the children are kindly thought of in many homes and among the Church Sowing Societies and bus-

Mrs. Frederick S. Bradbury, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Groeley Curtis, Mrs. S. Deere Bush, Mrs. L. S. Cabot, Mrs. Rascell Lycon, Mrs. A. S. Covel, Mrs. Henry E. Rascell, Mrs. A. S. Covel, Mrs. Henry E. Rascell, Mrs. Adward B. Hill, Mrs. Henry F. King, Mrs. James Lee, Mrs. Mortimer Mason, Mrs. George H. Crooker, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2d, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Jr. The performers were Mrs. Francis Dunton Wood, who sang three groups of songs with rare artistic skill and expression, and Charles E. Anthony, pianist, who played several selections of classical music with fine effect.

Queer Treits of the Crow. Samuel W. Quick, a farmer of Rynexa seners, N. Y., who has learned to have a lendly feeling for all crows, because of a system per in one of the tribe, thus de-ribes his experience in the New York

Fines.

"I do not think crows are so fend of corn is some farmers imagine," he told the writer. "The old birds food their young on worms, bugs and insects. It is such lood they are after when they go into the treshly tilled fields. In hunting for these they naturally damage the corn to a certain extent. My pot would not touch grain of any kind. I think he would have starved before acting acre.

any kind. I think he would have starved before eating corn.

"I shed tears when I lost that bird. I called him Jackey. I got him by elimbing to the top of a tall pine tree and earrying him down in my arms. I put him in a box about two feet square, with a sleve across the front. After keeping him there about one week I let him out for a walk. Very soon he was so tame that I gave him entire freedom. He slept in the trees in summer and in the chicken house with the beas in winter.

noment he would drop whatever he had, quickly put a covering over it, and then run off about twenty feet where you could see him and commence to dig and seratch to make you believe that he was hiding it

"If I started to go where he had hidden anything Jackey would try in every way in his power to lead me in the opposite direc-

anything Jackey would try in every way in his power to lead me in the opposite direction.

"He was a great boy for taking walks. He would follow me through the fields the same as a dog, or sometimes perch on my head or shoulder. He seemed to know when Sunday came and would bother me mere then than on any other day. He wanted to keep me busy. As soon as he saw that I had nothing to do he would get hold of my trousers and try to pull me along with him for a tramp.

"Jackey was never quiet for a moment except when asleep, and that was unly in the middle of the night. He was first man up and last man to bed.

"A crow, as far as my observation goes, is a natural born thief. Jackey would steal anything be could get hold of, carry it off and hide it. He was especially fond of anything bright, such as sowing uniterials, shears, thimbles, meedles, papers of pins, sliver specus and jewelry of all sorts.

"Our bern was burned by lightning that year and this gave Jackey lots of business. He would work all day picking nails out of the aches and carrying them off to the weeds close by where he would steak them in place and sover them with leaves.

"One day while walking through the weeds I went without knowing it to the cost where some of these nails were hidden. Just as I was about to trust on one of his precious stores, Jackey hopped down at my feet and began to pick up nails as fint as he could, carrying them away to a pince of angety.

"Had Jackey lived I think I could here

three was deprived of three came can ing two quarts each of the lecterial his weak. Heyel so, indeed. It is a if the millman themselves who are go if this kind of mean, potty thisving, witch should be put upon them, to unid lead to their arrest and com-ton for larrency. Quite a sum is probab-alized by the puriolners every day in air thigotten gains. If the custom-iving milk at the deer every afternaversally adopted, families would not often have to go without milk for their coffee. In Jamaien a man is not allowed to fire a revelver at a burgier until he has exhausted all other means of checking his advances. And when one of the housebreaking fraternity was discovered, not long since, filling a bag, the owner of the premises said:

"See, here, my man, I have caught you, but I will not shoot if you promise to go down to the magistrate and give yourself up."

but I will not shoot if you promise to go down to the magistrate and give yourself up."

"All right, sir, I'll do that," was the reply, and the burly negro turned on his heel and departed.

Of course it was well understood by both that the premise would never be fulfilled. The master of the house, however, ;and that he was almost serry that he did not let the would be robber earry off the stuff he had accumulated, for it consisted mostly of canned goods which the owner did not prise highly after he heard of the exposures in the United States.

The Saunterer sees some curious signs in his travels around town. "Carpets beat" is a familiar one, though this mislending statement is doubtless made with the best intentions in the world. Anyway it is an announcement that cannot be beaten in its way. But the placard in a barber's window which says "Cleanliness, a specialty," is rather astonishing. One would hardly expect, even in a five-cent place, to be shaved with dirty water or wiped with a solled towel. So, too, we frequently see the sign "Practical Plumber," though what a heuseholder would want with any other kind is a mystery as great as that which surrounds the labors of the "helper," whose name so frequently appears in a plumbing bill. To an ordinary observer he is as listless as the father of the current popular cong.

This brings to mind the masculine head

plumbing bill. To an ordinary observer he is as listless as the father of the current popular song.

This brings to mind the masculine head of a household who always has an uncontrollable fit of temper when his daughter sits at the plane and sings "Everybody Works but Father." He evidently has no sense of humor and lasks the philosophicture of mind. To be sure, in this particular home father is the only one that labors, in a pecuniary sense, but he should take comfort from the fact that the members of his family know how to spend judiciously the money that he brings in. What's the use of getting mad over a little bit of jollying. If the satirical cap does not fit him he need not wear it. Of course, we have all known fathers who sat around all day, like Old Eccies, in the play, who thought the young 'uns should work, and who was always looking around for a mouth ful of cool, refreshing gin. But these poor specimens of humanity were few and far between. shild shall be received without an agreement from parents or guardians that it shall remain at least one year. Of source there is available money to support the child.

The special duty of the Committee on Dismission is to provide suitable homes in church families, if possible, for such childens as may be prepared to leave the Home.

A visiting committee of twe visits the Home twice cach week, and oftener if necessary, to ascertain the wants of the institution, so that provisions may be made to meet them without delay.

The Home is under the general supervision of a matron. She looks carefully after the manners, morals, health, elothing, study and recreation of the children, whe are required to attend morning and evening prayers, and to be present at divine service in the Parish Church come every Sunday, and also attend religious instruction in the Chapel of the Home on the afternoon of the children are would drop whatever he had, same day.

way to get down, and for two nights she howied upon the ridge-pole much to the annoyance of the neighborhood. At last after several small boys had elimbed neighboring trees, at the peril of their lives and limbs, with propositions to leap upon the top of the house, a ladder was procured from a painter some distance away. It was attached with some difficulty to the gutter and a young man mounted it and by a great deal of persuasion brought the shy kitty within grasping distance, but at this point the ungrateful brute sprang upon his would-be rescuer's back and dug her claws into a tender part of the human anatomy. There was a speedy descent of both eat and man, and the latter said, as he carried home the heavy ladder with the assistance of a friend, that he would never do a good-natured thing again in this life, though the neighbors did appland him for his venturesome feat, which was not so tormenting as the feet of the feline.

The New Hampshire Gran The first meeting in the twenty-th perior of Pomons grange field meetin lab 26, at Sandown under the name

a the "Grange in New Hamp the "grange in New Hampetines" whitehead another the "Grange in the Nation." State Master adiry precision at the afternoon session at the Afternoo

Ithaca, M. Y., one on "The Reorganization of the Baral Schools,"

The Pressure Grange field meetings this week will be as follows: Carroll County, Lovell Lake, Wakedelf, Moeday, Aug. 13; Grafton County, Wilmet's Grove, North Haverhill, Tuesday, Aug. 14; Andreccoggin Valley, Judd's Grove, West Milan, West Milan, Wedneeday, Aug. 15; North ern New Hampeblire, Hillside Park, Littleton, Thursday, Aug. 16; Littleton, Elizaben, Littleton, Charles M. Gerdner, Westfield, Mass., lecturer of the Massachusetts State Grange, has been invited to give the address at the field meeting of Governor Eschelder Pomona, to be held as the Green Farm, Raymond, Aug. 20.

GEORGE R. DRAKE

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS hat make a horse wheere, have Thick Wind, or Choke-ABSORBINE





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have a wide occupations among breeders of reg-tions of the state gives to parties con-minated and. Write before classing a date. My proceedings of the state of

cKillip Veterinary College

The Maine Way.

The method at present followed at Orono, Me., experiment station, is to have large flocks of hens, as this gives each hen a larger floor space. In the winter hens are housed in buildings twenty feet square with on the Southern exposure two large windows with between them an opening ten feet long by two or three broad, which is covered by two thicknesses of cetton cloth, which admits freely the cold air but protects the birds from the winds and storms. At night a curtain is drawn across their roosting place to keep them warm.

They are not given hot mashes in the prorning—corn is scattered on the straw. The hens are fed at stated times during the day, but in order that they may always eat when they desire, there is a trough where a mixture of six different grains and chopped beef may be obtained, and there is always water for them to drink. The mixture they do not like to eat enough so that it shall cloy.

The DeGraff Werm Weter System.

In the diagram, No. 1 represents inlet pipe of fresh spring water from spring on the stray of the heaviest possible weight when they desire, there is a livary weight, but quality of fieth is also obtained.—Poultryman.

Grange, has

Pomona, to be , Aug. 20. L.B. DRAKE.

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Or Perfection 3d au Donald 3d oted cattle of m of the great Dale, highest ublic auction ignest priced lar eeding.

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In the diagram, No. 1 represents inlet pipe of fresh spring water from spring on higher ground. S—Main shut off, which, when open, allows the system to remain when open, allows the system to remain perfectly dry, so that it will never freeze; when shut, the whole system fills up to overflow. O—Overflow in first basin. C—Ten cast iron basins, mortar shaped, which

when shut, the whole on the state of the sta

Accompanying out explains the watering system, as designed by E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y., which runs the year round sterdam, N. Y., which runs the year round and furnishes ten separate pens with all the fresh running spring water that they care to drink; and as a very large per cent. of the egg is water, this is very important, not alone from the labor saved, but the better quality of the eggs laid and the general health of the fowis—as more disease comes from impure water than from any one cause. During the winter this system can be left entirely dry at night so that it could not possibly freeze, and in the morning on extra cold days, one brooder lamp will warm the water for the whole house to any temperature desired, as it works on the principle of all hot water heaters. principle of all hot water heaters.

Take Care of Their Beaks.

Occasionally in the flock we notice one or more individuals which, while they are healthy and lively and have apparently good appetites, are away behind the others in growth, perhaps a third smaller than the others of the same age, says the Poultry Tribune. There is some reason for this; let us do a little investigating and see if we can discover the cause. If we watch closely when they are eating we will see that while picking busily at the grain not more than one time out of

ding of the feathers.

The earlier work of the Utah station on the value of exercise for laying hems has been continued. Considering results extending over a number of years, the average yield per hen when the grain was scattered in the straw was 160, and when fed in boxes 161. With Leghorn hems good results have been obtained, when all the feed was placed in a box, and there was, apparently, no advantage with this breed in making the hems scratch for their grain. When a Brown Leghorn, a White Plymouth Rock and a White Wyandotte were kept in a small pen with board floor without straw or litter, the egg yield was respectively fifty-two, thirty-eight and thirty-three eggs per year. The fowls showed weakness in their legs at times, but the Leghorns seemed to bear the enforced idleness best. With Barred and White Plymouth Rocks the results were decidedly in favor of soratching the grain in straw litter.



LEGHORN PULLET.

Awarded second prize for F. C. Brown Legibra at Cincin
O. E. Michael, Dayton, Ohio. nati poultry abow. Bred by

thirty-three barrels and the elevanth year five hundred barrels. The five hundred barrels, without the barrels, he sold for \$1,75 per barrel, or \$876. Last spring he sold the orchard (The R. W. Fuller orchard, Wilton, Me., shown in illustration), which contains 1017 trees, for \$2800.

Another orchardiet living less than fifty miles from Portland sold his 1904 apples on the trees for fifty cents per barrel. The price seemed very low indeed, but he realized \$500 not for his crop of apples. A hundred dollars was paid for taxes and all the expenses connected with the orchard, and the remaining \$400 paid the owner six per cent. Interest on an investment of \$6,000 f6, and a year or two ago the whole farm was in the market for less than \$2000. Although there are many instances where orchards in the State have paid liberal returns, I will refer to only one more illustration. One grower in Kennebee County in 1906 sold the apples from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tree for \$776, or an average of \$32.47 per tree. A ten-acre orchard of such trees would make a liberal income for a man in his old age.

These illustrations are suggestive to the young man who is looking for a good chance to make a comfortable living and lay aside faomething for a rainy day. It means work, but it is work in God's pure sunshine, where fresh air and pure water are free to all. To a man with money to invest, there is promise of a liberal return for every dollar invested, and for all well-directed labor in the care of the orchard. These opportunities have long been overlooked by the public at large, but many Maine people know all about what these "Opportunities in Apple Orcharding" are for they are "in it" themselves.—D. H. Knowlton, Farmington, Me.

Jastion Dotes.



will enable you to shine for your Master, at all times to trust and not to worry, to be, under God, masters of your work, and not to let your work have the mastery of you.—Dr. Herbert Lankester.

Lankester.

....I heard a friend once remark that it is not the cares of today but the cares of tomorrow that weigh a man down.—George MacdonaldIf you prepare a dish of food carelessly, you do not expect Providence to make it paintable; neither, if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round everything at last as if you had done right.—John Ruskin.

Historical.

—M. Gayet, the explorer of the tombs of Antinous in Egypt, has returned to Paris, bringing with him some glided mummies, the like of which are not in any European museums, nor even in Cairo. One was shown in the exhibition of 1900, but was returned to some private collection in Egypt. M. Gayet is especially proud of one, which was called the favorite of Antinous. He speaks lovingly of her dark brown heir, which clusters thickly like bunches of binek grapes. In life she was one of the courteenss who vowed service to Antinous, the Egyptian Buchus, behind whose car she leaped and danced, symbolizing the renewed youth of the year awakened by the caresses of the god of Springtime.

danced, symbolizing the renewed youth of the year awakened by the earcesses of the god of Springtime.

—The greatest depth at which gold has as yet been excavated from the earth is 400 feet (about three-fourths of a mile), at the New Chums mine, Australia.

—The first map of the world which included both hemispheres was published by Schattan Cabot, the celebrated navigator of Bristol, England, who discovered the greatest portion of North America, in 1697 and the subsequent react.

—To the ancients for wisdom! Dr. Pinches, at the University College in London, brought out the University College in Loaden, brought out in a lecture some advice of general interest given by a certain little known king of the Assyrians. On one of the monuments in the British Russum is the following inscription: "The eggs of an ewi given for three days in wine bring on a drunkard's weariness. The dried ling of sheep taken beforehand drives away drunkenness. The askes of a swallow's beak ground up with myrrh and sprinkled in the wine which is drunk will make secure from drunkenness. He askes of a swallow's beak ground up with myrrh and sprinkled in the wine which is drunk will make secure from drunkenness. He askes of the Assyrians, found this out." The coavival measure hid not drink in vain if he "found these things out."

—As a protective coating for iron, cadmium is proving much superior to sine. The coating locks like sine, but it is much more adhesive, and harder, it tarnishes less rapidly, and it withstands the fumes of acid better.

—Oarchulty sespended thermometers have shown a German elemist very material difference in the temperature of an ordinary air oven, whether beated by gas or electricity, with metallic or porceinin walls, with air ventilister open or shut. The temperature in two of the cerners is usually much higher—often as much as 11°C.—than it is in the other two corners or centers.

Hered Rockers P. M. Window, Brandon, Vit.

Handle Bred HACKNEY HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES always on hamd.

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New York State Veterinary College of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Pres taition to New York State Students. Extended announcement. Address PROF. JAMES LAW, F. R. C. V. S., Director.

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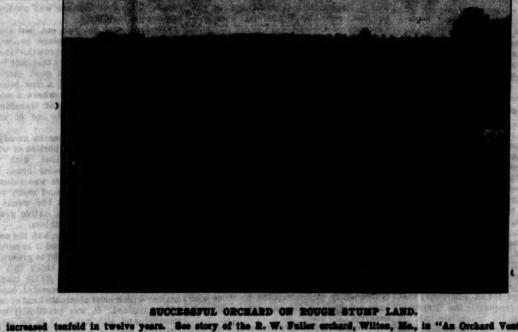
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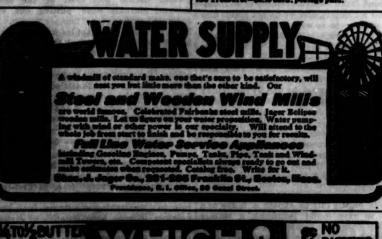
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TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Sod plowing in the fall will help kill car

Diss de Barr is out of jail and her spirits are no doubt rising.

Aim to be a better farmer as your father or you will never be as good.

Work that you do causes you less trouble than the work you do not do, when you worry over it. Fret not; tire not.

Secretary Root seems to be growing into Ayres. Examine the young trees for borers, a

punch the pests with a piece of co They are still stirring up Standard Oll. On the whole, it seems more disturbed than

A motto for an aspiring politician: It is well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new.

If Wellman started for the North Polnow he might be a very ill man before he reached his destination

Yes; money talks. Here is what it has to say to the farmer: "Use me instead of oredit and I will buy you more, and better,

Mr. Rockefeller likes immensely his own country to which he has recently returned. He has good reason for loving its "rocks"

Whiskey and tobacco are two great draw-backs to success at farming. The precept "Love your enemies" does not apply to Professor King, an authority on breed

ing, says that the male is more potent to transmit new elements, the female, average

President Roosevelt cannot even go to church at Oyster Bay without being an-noyed by cranks. Like the poor they are

"Soak 'em." as old Polonius might say, is a vile phrase, and it probably did more towards bringing the los dealers into court than anything else.

After all, it is probable that Indian corn will always remain the standard forage crop, however useful its rivals may prove in their places.

The Gulf Stream is coming our way, but almost continuous fog. Its absence in this case never would be mist.

The torpedo boats, judging from their maneuvres in this vicinity, can put up a good game, in which the hiding is more successful than the seeking. There is room for an increased produc-tion of early lambs. This section needs more sheep and fewer dogs. Mutton is better than dog meat.

The late Russell Sage looked very much like Hetty Green, we are told, and their

actions had a corresponding similarity as far as financial affairs were concerned. The dog days will not be over until the endeavor not to growl at the weather any more than the canine does when he is inter-rupted in the gnawing of a bone.

Panama Canal is open, as Gen. Miles prophesies, it will be a blessing that most of us will see the fighting from the spirit

The woman who said that if there should happen to be a milk famine she would use cream, was apparently a cousin to the person who told the man who asserted he was without bread to sat cake.

King Edward and his nephew, the Kaiser, smacked each other at parting at Cronberg. May they never have a family quarrel, though royal relations sometimes fall out

Grand Duke Nicholas refuses to be Dicta-tor for all Russia, and we do not blame him for coming to so wise a conclusion, for everything seems to be on the decline in the dominions of the Carr.

The distance between New York and Chicago by rail is to be greatly reduced. Perhaps in the sweet by and by the Windy City will be a part of Greater New York, Both cities have decidedly expansive ways.

Now that toe men are to be tried, let us consider them innocent of any conspiracy uptil they are proved guilty or guiltiess. Keep cool, even if your daily piece of ice should grow small by degrees and beauti-fully less.

It is hardly fair to expect a horse or a cow to have sound judgment, a college education and the knack of mind reading; yet some men treat the farm animals as if they were to blame for not knowing more than their owner does.

The man who claims that he can remain cafely under water for all hour without going down in a diving bell or in a terpede boat or in anything else of a protective nature must be a queer fish, a merman, perchaps, in disguise.

That fire insurance company of Vienna that refuses to pay anything on risks in San Francisco is not likely to do much business in this country hereafter. It does not seem to realize that an earthquake may cause a fire as readily as any other agency.

After his return Billy Bryan will have mough to do without deciding upon the merits of candidates for the Democratic rubernatorial nomination of Massachusetts There is metal-more attractive for him in its own prospective nomination as a candillate for the presidence.

Southern States, where ignorant white men ake the laws into their own hands.

On some farms it will be a good business operation to sell off the best timothy and horse hay and buy standing grass of the lower grade to be out and oured for the cattle. The crop is so good in many localities that a great deal of this meadow hay and brook grass is for sale at very low prices, farmers having enough of the better grass to fill their barns and not caring to

The temporary abandonment of his bal-loon trip to the North Pole by Walter Wellman is a wise conclusion. He would arrive in the far Arctic regions at the worst possible season, and might never be able to come back to tell the tale of his adventures. In his case delay is not dan-gerous, and in the meanwhile he will be better prepared to begin what some people consider his quixotic trip under more fav-orable conditions next year.

Why should the men have such a mono oly of the labor-saving machinery? On many farms there is more and harder work indoors than outside. A new mower should be followed by a new sewing machine, a corn sheller should keep company with a patent dish washer, a silo and a refrigerator should so teather while horse washer. patent dish washer, a silo and a refrigers tor should go together, while horse weeder and carpet sweepers are equally helpfu and so on through the whole list of machin ery. Give the farmer's wife fair play.

John, the Orangeman, of Harvard, never John, the Orangeman, of Harvard, never ceiebrated the Battle of the Boyne on the twelfth of July. In spite of his popular designation, his sympathies were with those who were defeated in that memorable encounter, in which rather and son-in-law were pitted against each other in the struggle for a throne. John was a living exem-plification of the fact that the orange and the green could be united in the interest of peace. He was everybody's "frind."

tention among dealers, who, as a class, seem opposed to the premium system. It is suggested by some that some of the difficulties would be met by making a new grade, or grades, above extra, just as was done in the egg market by adding a grade of nearbys, fancy, etc., above the extras. This higher grade would cover the class of butter for which premiums are now paid and could be quoted regularly, enabling all parties to know the sctual price.

one with a premiume area now paid and could be quarter regularly could like to have been present the present of the point of the present t

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is trying to thave corporal punishment abolished in the schools of stoelyn, L. I., of which she is one of the trustees. She is evidently endeavoring to live up to her maiden name, which was Duer.

Strengthen the Milk Company.

It is always easy for the do-nothings to find fault with the man who is doing the work. For instance, it has been the fashion for the past thirty or forty years to heap the troubles of the wholesale milk trade upon whosever happened to be the active leader of the producers. The condition of affairs never did suit the milk farmers and probably never will until they learn to close up the ranks and open their pocket books. The organization has always been hampered by cutsiders who wouldn't join, and by insiders who find fault and hang to their two dollars as if it were two hundred. Unless the producers hold together and support the organization the conditions of the business are likely to no earthly reason to prevent securing uniform and satisfactory contract with th Boston dealers, provided the producer show they have a backbone. The director and officers are merely individuals excep and officers are merely individuals except as they represent the producers. They can do nothing without united support. It is a great waste to oblige the cierk to spend a good share of his time collecting dues. The local unions should take care of that and send in the amounts without cost or deduction, and likewise attend to much of

With the local units looking after their own affairs the salaried officer could spend more of his time getting the outside producers into line, and looking after the Boston end of the business. The present clerk is no doubt a man of character, energy and loyalty to the cause of the milk producers. If a better man for the position can be found, Mr. Hunter would be foremost in If a better man for the position can be found, Mr. Hunter would be foremost in willingness to give him a trial. It is not an attractive position and it demands very unusual qualities. The clerk or secretary of the producers has always been a target of criticism and probably none has less deserved it than Mr. Hunter. When the best available man is in office he must be loyally supported and the power of the organization increased by all working together. The producers for the Boston market need to wake right up, get every man in the finite and bring their best men to the frent. It is a time of a general shaking up of the monopolice and nowhere is there greater need than in the case of the Boston infile contractors.

ject of Industrial Insurance, and it must have assisted the committee greatly in its investigations into the subject of life insurance, which they were appointed to pursue. Mr. Dryden began by saying that industrial insurance is life insurance for small amounts, chiefly on the lives of wage earners and members of their immediate families, with premiums payable weekly and collected from the houses of the insured. He gave a clear, coherent and sucoinct account of its origin and early development in England, and led up to its introduction here, where labor and life were much the same, in a masterly manner, with numerous illustrations regarding its value and progress, in the old world.

A large number of so-called fraternal or co-operative inaurance societies were imposing upon the mass of the people previous to the introduction of Industrial Insurance and their failures created so much public attention that the cause of sound working men's insurance became an issue

working men's insurance became an issu which in 1875 led Mr. Dryden to organize it New Jersey the Prudential Friendly Soci ety, the first institution of its kind in America. He had studied diligently the plans and methods of English societies and plans and methods of English societies and companies and various relative reports, and he realized that so-called co-operative or fraternal insurance societies could not succeed in this country. His investigations extended over several years before he took active steps to organize upon sound principles a company, which like the Prudential of London, should become a household word. His investigations convinced him that a stock company would answer the purpose, and the Prudential Insurance Company of America was the result.

Its remarkable success is shown in the fast that after thirty years of effect there are now some six and a half million policies in force with the Prudential in the United

or fraternal insurance societies could not succeed in this country. His investigations extended over several years before he took active steps to organize upon sound principles a company, which like the Prudential of London, should become a household word. His investigations convinced him that a stock company would answer the purpose, and the Prudential Insurance Company of America was the result.

Its remarkable success is shown in the fact that after thirty years of effort there are new some six and a half million policies in force with the Prudential in the United States, to which its field of operation is excellented. Some years sgo a neighboring farmer undertook the renovation of a portion of his pasture that was overrun with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The piece was fenced and for two years devoted to crops. I think no manure was used, only commercial fertilizers.

This land was not run out, but simply the grazes had given place to weeds, brakes and other wild growth. It had not receive the production of a portion of his pasture that was overrun with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The piece was fenced and for two years devoted to crops. I think no manure was used, only commercial fertilizers.

This land was not run out, but simply the grazes had given place to weeds, brakes and other wild growth. It had not remain the production of the control of the production of a portion of his pasture that was overrun with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The piece of the pasture that was ontern with worthless growth. It was on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The piece of pasture that was ontern with was often on the southern slope of a hill and naturally a good soil. The piece of pasture that was ontern with was fenced and for two years devoted to crops. I think no manure was used, only commercial fertilizers.

This land was not run out

casmoor is small and where the supers of not relieve the necessarily crowded condi-tion of the hive, clipping the queen's wings has now become a recognized necessity. E. H. DEWEY.

Much Needed Inspection.

It has become quite evident that with the constantly increasing number of automobiles in Massachusetts run by steam that there should be some periodical inspection of them by the proper authorities. If the existing law regarding boilers does not cover them there should be an amendment to it that would guard the public as effectively from danger as it is now after the examination by an expert inspector of boilers used in manufactories and on steamboats, on railway locomotives and elsewhere.

where.
As it is now, an "auto" run by an irresponsible person may lead through an explosion to great distriction of life and property, causing damages which even insurance cannot fully repair.

The insurance companies would welcome the inspection proposed, to which no reasonable and careful man would object, and the people who throng our busy thoroughfares would breathe easier if they knew they had this protection from accident. The insurance risk would, of course, be less hazardous under such a condition, dent. The insurance risk would, or course, be less hazardous under such a condition, and the benefit all around arising from it would be incalculable.

The auto has many sins to answer for, be-

The auto has many sins to answer for, because it is often heedlessly managed as far as speed is concerned and there should not be added to them the unpardonable fault of carrying boilers that have never received the endorsement of proper officials, who are responsible to the State for their corclusions and decisions.

By all means, let us have the inspection proposed, and let it come speedily for the protection of the entire community.

Send for Tags and Weekly Price List. BOURNE & CO.

. H. MARKET, BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. NYE COMPANY

Eggs Wanted

Premium paid for strictly fresh eggs. Prompt returns. W. H. RUDD & Son Co.

Mass.

BLUEBERRIES WANTED

Star M D A D E L Fart F L Stoc We J H Geo E R H M

No 84.78 83.00 @1.7 cown 1.8; i ve 4.00. Ve 8h tamil His Cai

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Prompt Returns. Highest Prices Send for shipping tags. CHAPIN BROS.

97-99 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS. FREEMAN, ONT., CANADA.

RFEDERS of SC 'TOH SHORT HORNS, 40 imported Scotch breeding cows headed by the two sets breeding bulls inported Prime Favorite, a set Princess Royal by Bapton Favorite, and impress Scotch Pride, a Marr Roan Lady. Send for talogue of our present offering of young stock, and in the princess and princess of the princes of the princess of the princess of the princess of the princess

OAK HILL FARM SHORT-HORNS

Have won more prizes than any other herd on he coast. At the reat St. Louis World's Fair coaptured ten of the most desirable ribbons, soluding the aged herd.

We also breed Cotswolds, Ehropshires and Southdown. Our prices are reasonable. CHARLES E. LADD, Prop., North Lambill, Ore. FRANK BROWN, Mgr.

Auvern Short-Horns,

THE AUVERN HERD contains ten head of imported Short-horn claws of rare individual merit, besides a number of home-bred ones. The produce is for sale. Some young bulls ready for service.

J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio

SHORT-HORNS

FOR SALE.
SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS, COWS AND
HEIFERS COWN AND HEIFERS BRED
TO IMPORTED BULL. ALBERT M. RAWLINS, - - Springfield, Ohio.

FRED REPPERT, DECATUR, IND. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

ALL WEIGHTS AND SELECTIONS CHOICE OHIO HIDES

weight and selections guaranteed. Our new and modern hide house affords every facility for promptly supplying any class of MIDES, OALF, PELTS AND TALLOW G. HAPP, 202-210 Vance St., Toledo. 0

SUGAR HILL STOCK FARM BEEED

Polled Durhams (HORNLESS SHORT-HORNS)

Chas- Wright, Paris Crossing, Ind. THE BURFORD FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

We are importing Shropshires and other reeds. If you want choice sheep, write us for Our representative is now in England, and we that you order early.

LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont., Can.

BERKSHIRES

Fit to sep your hard or add to its matrons. Of al ages and best price-winning strains. Address ALBE. M. FULPORD, Bel Air, Md.

American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES - W. HTH ST. NEW YORK.

Cotte and Remain for Frivate Butter Tests of the Country of the Co lowed in securing resistration and transfers

MEADOW BROOK Aberdeen-Angus.

the country leads of the count

ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES D. BRADFUTE & SON, Cedarville, Greene Co., Ohio.

The McGregor Oscillating Wind Engine

The most simple and practical. Guaranteed. A few to introduce \$25.00 a. 2. HORTOMOP, F. St. See \$32, Bererly, Mass.

The Markets.

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Price List.

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. BOSTON LIVE AFORK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending Aug M. 1800.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOOK AT MARKET.

Cattle Lambs Calves Swine
This week 4187
Last week 2000
One year ago. 5234
MASSACHUSET TB
A Brighton
A C Fors. 15
A A Brighton A F Jones & Co. 19
J D Avylon 11
J D Avylon 11
J D Avylon 10
J H Ground 10
J J Kelly 18
J H H Ground 10
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WEDNISDAY AT BRIGHTUN

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Neceiver, McElveon & Co. received 2 loads of fresh country horses from Indiana. They resport a fair week's trade, with prices unchanged from those of the preceding week. They are prepared for a good pony sale for September.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Beef cattle trade was very stow, a) for as the cheaper grades were concerned. Drovers found buyers very scarce, and indispused to pay former quotations. In contrast with the weakness in the Cheaper grades were concerned. Drovers found for speed, regarded was the strength in the choice cattle. There were really more choice cattle brought fa than for some time, and they sold at good prices.

F. L. Libby had an extra choice pair of oxen, 250 Ba. Staley & Chapman had 15 "State fair" cattle, and a averaging 160 Ba, that brought 460. E. D. Holt 5. Son sold 1 pair of extra choice steers, 180 Ba, at 550. J. Leckar sold 5 best cown, y, averaging 160 Ba, at 1.70. W. A. Sicker sold and 3 averaging 750 Ba, at 1.70. W. A. Sicker sold and 3 averaging 750 Ba, at 1.70. W. A. Sicker sold and a strength in the choice cattle brought 460. C. H. Holt 5. Son sold 1 pair of extra choice steers, 180 Ba, at 550. J. Leckar sold 5 best cown, y, averaging 160 Ba, at 1.70. W. A. Sicker sold and dairy simp, segment to great, all the country of the country to the country of the country to the country of the country of the country to the country of the country to the country of t

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Buston, Aug. 11. Flour, spring patents, \$6.0\footnote{1.70}; winder wheat, clear and straight, \$\lfloor{-}{\pi}\$; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$\lfloor{-}{\pi}\$; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$\lfloor{-}{\pi}\$; winter wheat patents, \$8.7a\footnote{1.70}; \$0.000, \$8.000, \$8.1000, \$7.000, \$1.00

Boston Milk Sapply Decreased.

The following statement shows the receipts of milk by rail at Boston during the month of July: Boston & Albany, 1,000,805 quarts; Boston & Albany, 1,000,805 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,640,927 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,734,945 quarts; total, 10,000,761, as compared with Boston & Albany, 1,789,177 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,654,826 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,913,231 quarts for June; total, 10,636,734.

The yield of onion sets in in Ross County, O., is placed at about fifty thousand bushels, which would be something like two-thirds of a full crop. Present prices are around \$2.25 a bushel. The varieties are cherry white Silver Skin and Yellow Strassburg. Shipping begins about the first of the month for a number of contracts made earlier for future delivery,

Middle Strassburg. Shipping begins about the first of the month for a number of contracts made earlier for future delivery.

Reports from all parts of New York State indicate that a big potato crop will be harvested this year. Blight is prevalent, but not enough to prevent a big crop. The prospects for a large crop in Maine also continue unabated. Spraying has been very extensive and thorough in that section this year. Receipts of potatoes at Becton are growing heavier and price shows a declining tendency.

Z. S. BRANSON is the year continu LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Phone 966. LINCOLN, NEB. Thought this try that the property of the second of the se

Huntlywood SOUTHDOWNS Sea. SEO. A. SEUMMOND, Propr.

EDUC FLOCE OF 30 MAD. sted from the best English Place

omms "St. Andrew" and "Jubiles," by Dake of Belmand; "Unotington," by Eing Rivers VII.; "Union Just "and inher Colonel," head by C. W. Adento



Water Power FOR SALE

Which will develop ten thousand horse-power. With this is included 200 ACRES AT DAM SITE and 300 ACRES at POWER SITE. The property should be developed in connection with the generation of electricity for power, as we have application from numerous industries for sites when developments are assured. There are also a number of towns within a radius of thirty miles ready to contract for both light and power. ONE HUNDRED MILLION CORDS OF PULP WOOD are tributary, extending up the river for a distance of thirty miles, and commanding as well a territory of several hundred miles connected by rail.

For engineer's report and detail data, address

J. W. WHITE, General Industrial Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. o all persons interested in the estate of HOR-AUE LEADBETTER, late of Weston, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Fiske, the admissrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allewance, the first account of his adminstration upon the estate of said deceased: You are hereby eited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, it any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSAGHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boavon, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mylling, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIES, Equire, First Judge of and Court, this eighth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and all.

W. E. EUGERS, Register.

During their meeting at Cranmoor, the Wisconsin oranberry growers concluded that the crop in Wisconsin would be about fifty thousand barrels, which is about one-third below early estimates.

Latest reports from the Cape Cod district place the crop at about double the short yield of last year.

New York Milk Merket.

The New York milk dealers have taken an unusal step in advancing the wholesale price paid for milk one-fourth cent per sponsible for the action, since demand is greatly increased and it was desired to induce more liberal shipments. On the other hand, the dealers are talking of advancing the retail price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said courty of my lateral price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price one cent a quart, so that the dissex, on the twesty-fifth day of september, and said price on the second price of the second pri

MIDDLES SX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

indicate that a big potato crop will be harvested this year. Blight is prevalent, but not enough to prevent a big crop. The prospects for a large crop in Maine also continue umbated. Spraying has been very extensive and thorough in that section this year. Receipts of potatoes at Becton are growing heavier and price shows a declining tendency.

Absorbine Medde Cuntemper.

A remedy that gives satisfaction year after year to my old customers should be a pretty safe remedy for you to use in removing blemsinks from year shock, healing outs, sprains, bruises, etc. Absorbine has been on the market for fourteen years and has been making triands for itself from the first day it was put on the market. Many outsomers that are new on my books buying Absorbine were oustomers in the series. Rewy customers stay too. Mr. B. A. Barber, Beaver Dam, Win., writes Nov. 20, 1805.

There bear using your Absorbine with much rescent for the past three or four years.

Absorbine is headed by most druggists, or I will seen you a bottle acpress proposed upon recept of \$2. W. F. Young, F. D. F., 181 Monarch, butters and Commonwealth fearteen days, and least on the Massachus is headed by most druggists, or I will seen you a bottle acpress proposit upon recept of \$2. W. F. Young, F. D. F., 181 Monarch, butters and Commonwealth fearteen days, and least of the control of the control of the control of the control of the last provided in the Court, to be held at Commonwealth fearteen days, at the control of the control of the last provided in the Massachus is headed by most druggists, or I will seen you a bottle acpress propoid upon recept of \$2. W. F. Young, F. D. F., 181 Monarch of the control of the contr

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Parmers' Want Department is established to alk the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, et also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge saccost per word only, including name, address initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

OUSEKEPPER wanted in family of two. Loca-tion 16 miles from Boston on electric car line-fork easy. Address C. L. F., F. O. Box 1985, Bos-na, Mass.

"Y" Beaver Brand" hardwood seles are the best wood ash fertilizer in the market. Prices good-delivered on cars at your railway station. ddress CHAS. STEVENS, Drawer O, Napanee, putarie, Canada.

ANADA Unleached Hardwood Ashes-Hest fer-tilizer in use. GEORGE L. MUNROE & SONS, Sewego, N. Y. ANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada.

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART MENT. 134 W. 14th street, New York City.

BERKSHIRES—Combination's Best 69881—First in B class and hampion at 1968 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearlings and four spring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm, Springfield, Ill. WANTED—A buyer for 20 registered female Short-horns and 2 buils. All good ones, MAY GOFF North Middletown, Bourbon Co., Ky.

Limwood Herd of Aberdeen-Angus—Blackbirds Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Coquettes, Jilta' Barbara and other good families; animals of both sexes for sale at reasonabl-prices. Also pure brad Berkshire hogs. Wri.e your sauts. T. J. VIDLEB, Pana, Ill.

LM GROVE HERD—Angus cattle, Poland-China swine, of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. JOHN L. BACHELOH Thompson, is.

3 AB CRUEEN-ANGUS Bulls for sale—One two years old and two one year old. All in good con-dition. MB. HENRY WIEBKE, Caledonia, Minn. DORE Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels—51.3 single bird, Steech for two or more Every premium on young stock as the three largest state shows. A few price winners and fancy breeders at reasonable prices. SCRUGGS POULTRY PARM, BOX 30, Mitch siville, Ia.

IGHT Brahma Cockerels—Parm raised utility birds. First pen at Polo 1805. Send for leaflet. L. STULL, Route 1, Polo, Ill.

PARRED Plymouth Rook Ergs for hatching, Ring birt & Bradley strains. My chievens are large big boned, well bered. Ergs it, \$1.8: 9.8, 9.20: K. P. 70 years & breeder. JAMES M. RAMSEY, M. Carmel, Wabbesh Oo, Ill. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL MCGOVERN, late of Med ord, in said
County, deceased.

The state Fair winners. Write for prices. W. J. BERN, New Richmond, Wis.

BENSHIERS Herd bears: Lord Mayor 7866 Longfellow's Framier 7788, two bred glits, two Oes - His, forty shoke full pigs. Frices low. Sand for new catalogue. G. LETTERLE & SON, Harrods Orest. Ey.

STORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls.
Well bred and well fed and priced so any good
termer can afford one. Send for bull estalogue.
W. DUNLAF 4 SON Williamsport, O.

OR SALE Two recorded English Shire stailing on account of other business arrangements will sell these house worth the money. Pedigre on application. Will show cotte by each. Both hee draft breeders. Fred Galliere, Albia, Ia.

GGS-Barred Plymouth Bocks, L. Frahmas, Buß Cochins, W. Wyandottes, C. I. Games, S. C. A. Rinorces and S. G. B. Legherns; 13 for \$1.30; 35 for \$2; M. B. turkey, 9 for \$2.50. Circular free. F. S. BOMANN & CO., Boute J. Emigham, 111. DEPOHERON Stallion for sale. A choice Percharo stallion coming 4 years old; weight, 1849 pounds a weil yet up stock horse, blocky built, low down close coupled, with good bone and setion. Registere and a fine styled horse. For particulars inquire of HIMMAN TRANSFELD, Block Earth, Wis.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President, Heary Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.; Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hozie, Terkville, N. T.

The FOE REGISTRY.

To Members—Males, St.; Semales, St. Double fees for enimals over one year of age, Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, S cents each, Terming of age, diuble fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, So over 6 months, St. Life Membership, 836.

Life Membership, 836.

Advanced Legister in charge of Supt. Hoxie, as

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxie, as Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in

UPLAND FARM HERD BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

A few choice Young Bulls and Bull Culves for Sale, a
he Florine and Eign families, sired by Supreme, the
Rampies Bull at the New York State Pair, 1901 and
SE. Fee information and prices, address
GEORGE T. HUBBLE, Manager,
Solvay, N. Y.

Dorset Horn Sheep

Cary M. Jones.

Live Stock Auctioneer, Exresport, fz.

Our Domes.

CHETED ROMAN AFGHAN.

The Workbox.

(Star stitch and reversed afghan stitch.)
Reversed afghan stitch is made the same as afghan stitch, except to take the vertical thread from the back instead of the front.
Use 6 skeins of white, 4 of blue,3 of pink, of yellow, Zephyr Germantown; afghan look No. 4.

hook No. 4.

With blue, chain 141, and work 1 row of blue in reversed afghan stitch.

Six rows of blue in star stitch.

Then in reversed afghan stitch, 1 row each, white, pink, white, yellow, blue.

Six rows of white in star stitch.

Then in reversed afghan stitch 1 row each—pink, white, yellow, blue, white.

Six rows of pink in star stitch.

Then in reversed afghan stitch 1 row each—white, yellow, blue, white, pink.

Six rows of white in star stitch.

Then in reversed afghan stitch—1 row

Then in reversed afghan stitch—i row sch—blue, white, pink, white, yellow (*). Six rows of blue in star stitch. This is

centre stripe. Work back from (*).

Border—Using white, make 1 row of star stitch all round afghan. Next row, in shell of 5 in white. Finish with a pleot edge of blue.

EVA M. NILES.

Cure for Summer Shiver.

When in the height of these piping hot days one feels a little shiver start somewhere and swiftly mount over the spinal vertebre until it dissipates itself in a well-developed old-fashioned December shiver all over the shoulders and nape of the neck—one has got it, this new-fangled disease that has lately come to keep us from the monotony of mere hay fever and influenza. If that strangely untimely shiver be, further, accompanied by a parchedness of the throat and nasal passages, a crackly feeling of the lips, a dryness of the eyes almost amounting to pain, and hot flushes chasing one another sportively all around one's shoulders and chest, then there can be no doubt that one is "in" for the latest thing in uncatalogued misery—a summer cold.

doubt that one is "in" for the latest thing in uncatalogued misery—a summer cold.

"The summer cold may be due to a low-ered vitality or carelessness in feeding," said a well known doctor recently. A West End physician, in reply to questions said he believed the summer cold was a distinct disease; it strongly resembled its winter congener; came in much the same way, ran its course similarly, and wound up in like manner.

Probably the best of all cures in such conditions is what is called the "gold miner's cure." This is as follows: Before retiring for the night steep the feet and legs half way to the knees in a bucket of water as hot as can be borne; the patient at the same time drinks, as hot as he can swallow a pint of lemonade or whiskey and water, sweetened. Just before rolling in under extra blanketing, to induce perspiration two or three grains of quinine.

In the morning a long, refrigerant drink, a good rub down with a wet towel, no breakfast; and by lunch time the patient could almost tackle a pair of grilled gate hinges. This cure has been proved suc-cessful so often among the miners as to be looked upon by them as infallible.—London

In spite of the plebeian reputation of the huckleberry, it is a most valuable article in cookery. Owing to its tough skin it is not wholly satisfactory served uncooked, as its own peculiar flavor is brought out only by cooking. Excellent rules for huckleberry cake, huckleberry pudding and ples, as well as preserves for winter use in ples, have been given in these columns.

A oupful of huckleberries stirred into a plain fritter batter makes a nice luncheon dish. Before adding the berries to the bat-ter, sweeten them with a little sugar and frying the fritters roll them in sugar. Or-dinary wheat griddle cakes are improved by the addition of a few huckleberries, and so are muffins and biscuits. Even seal muffins are good in this way. Sometimes housewives go so far as to put them in plain cake, instead of raisins. Stewed huckleberries as a sauce for supper or luncheon are a decided improvement on the uncooked fruit. Stew them for a few moments with a little sugar. The juice from a pan of stewed huckleberries make a delicious drink. Add three or four large tablespoonsfuls to a glass of ice water. A few drops of lemon juice gives a pleasant acidity to the drink.

A huckleberry loe oream is become made according to the following rule: Put on the fire half a pint of water with a pound of angar. Let it come to the boiling point. A huckleberry loe oream is excellent if Then add a quart of huckleberries and let hem cook in the syrup for fifteen or twenty minutes. When cold strain, and add to the clear juice thus obtained a quart of rich cream. Put the mixture immediately into the freezer and freeze it until it is stiff. The ice cream in freezing turns to a pretty

One who was not aware of its composition might almost think it was artificially colored. It has a delicious flavor of its own. An unusually good short cake, known as "Black Republican" shortcake, is prepared from huckleberries. Stew a quart of huckleberries with a cup of water and a heaping cup of sugar for about fifteen minutes. While they are cooling prepare a light and feathery biscuit dough, using a quart of flour for a quart of berries. Just before putting it in the oven roll out the dough about half an inch thick, and make it into two layers. Dredge one layer with flour and place the other layer over it. Bake them in a very quick oven until done. When hot and flaky separate the two layers, and spread half of the stewed huckleberries over one of them, then place the other layer over that and pour over all the remainder of the huckleberries.

The Sun's Roya.

Many know by experience that the relief afforded by the sun's rays to wearing pain, neuralgie and inflammatory, is more effective and lasting than that of any application whatever. Those who have face-sobe should prove it for themselves, sitting in a sunny window, where the warmth falls full on the cheek. For nervous debility and insomnia, the treatment of all others is rest in sunshine. There is no tenis like it, provided the good effects are not neutralized by ded the good effects are not neutralized by a feeding. To restore a withered arm, a saised rhoumatic limb, or to bring a case of arrons prestration up speedily, a most effpalsied rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prestration up speedily, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person as many hours to direct sunlight as the day would afford. With weak lungs let the sun fall on the cheet for hours. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color resort to the sun—let it almost blister the skin, and the circulation will answer the attraction. It is a finer stimulus than wine,

being astigmatized and short-sighted a almost to the point of blindness. It no occurred to her that she could have a trouble with her glasses, because she no had. For months she had wern the sa-pair without seeldent. No sconer had she arrived in Lond however, than through some bit of he luck the glasses alloped from her nose a one less was seasched.

The woman took a sab at once, asked

one lens was seashed.

The woman took a cub at once, asked the abman to take her to the best optician in the city, and was soon talking to a clerk in an imposing shop in a smart quarter of the

eity.

"How soon can you let me have them?" asked the woman, after she had exhibited the pieces of lens and explained how necessary they were to her happiness.

"On Monday," respended the clerk.

Now, Monday was four days off, and the young woman felt that, without her eyeglasses, she would be dead by that time.

"Why, they let me have them in two or three hours in New York," she said, not meaning to give offence.

"Do they? Well, we don't here!" re-

three hours in New York," she said, not meaning to give offence.
"Do they? Well, we don't here!" replied the clerk, huffily.
The woman didn't leave them, because she hoped to find some one even in London who could let her have a lens in less time than that, and she was glad she hadn't when she reached home and found a letter which necessitated her leaving for Holland that night.

In Rotterdam she hunted up another optician, and made the proprietor understand what she wished. She hadn't the precription for the lens with her, but she had the pieces of the broken one, which is all that is needed in this country.

The optician with great difficulty made her understand that she was to come back for them in four days, and in the intervening time the woman mooned around, really seeing nothing, putting in her time trying to keep from falling over dykes.

Four days later, when the heroine of this story went for those very necessary eyeglasses, they were not ready, and she had to wait an hour for them. Finally, however, they were produced, and their owner almost bent double with mirth when she saw them.

The new lens wasn't a smooth and lovely

saw them.

The new lens wasn't a smooth and lovely oval; instead, it was of irregular shape, more rectangular than anything else. Also oval; instead, it was of irregular shaps, more rectangular than anything else. Also it did not in the least suit her eye. Indeed, she had a lingering suspicion that it was of window glass, so little did it help her vision. But the optician stood behind the counter rubbing his hands with delight at his achievement, and the woman, since she could speek no Dutch and the shopman no English, paid that gentleman forty cents for a lens which in Baltimore would have cost her \$2, and went away.

When she reached her native city and showed the Rotterdam lens to her own optician, he simply looked at it in amazement.

"Well, I'll be blessed!" he said. "Don't tell methat you went all over Europe with that thing over your eye! Why, it couldn't have helped you any, for it's plain glass, and think how funny you must have looked with one oval eye and one rectangular one," which didn't in the least restore the pride which the owner of the glasses had lost in her travels, because of her eccentric pince nex.—Baltimore News.

Some Gasolene Don'ts.

Marshal of Ohio, and who has prepared some very unpleasant statistics in regard to gasolene stoves, has prepared also the fol-lowing "don'ts" for gasolene consumers:

lowing "don'ts "for gasolene consumers:

Don't fill the stove's reservoir while the
burner is alight. Vapor or gasolene, being
heavier than air, will reach the flame, and
the flash will so frighten the filler that
more gasolene will be spilled and the room
instantly filled with flame.

Don't fill the can quite full, for gasolene expands much more than water when it becomes warm, and is likely to force open a seam in the reservoir.

Don't fail to turn the burner shut before

filling the reservoir, for the fluid leaking through it will make a vapor which will set on fire one who strikes a match to light the

Don't allow too much oil to flow into the burner or fail to close it tight when putting

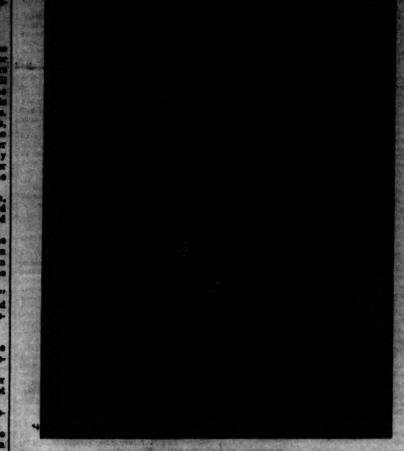
burner or fail to close it tight when you the fire out.

Don't pour gasolene from one vessel to another in a room in which there is a fire or light, because the invisible vapor of gasolene will be drawn to any nearby fire, lamp, candle or gas jet.

Don't fail to watch carefully for leaks in the control of hurner, because gasolene, being

Don't fall to watch carefully for leaks in reservoir or burner, because gasolene, being but two-thirds as dense as water, will exade through a smaller hole. Remember, too, that when the leak is small there is no drop or damp spot anywhere to show its exist-ence, because the gasolene vaporizes as fast as it exades.

Don't slop the staff, for it is more danger-ous than powder. Three-fourths of the stove asoldents occur while filling the res-



MR. DAWA J. FLANDERS, New passenger traffic manager Boston & Maine R. R.

or twenty minutes. Put up in scalded jars or otices. To corve use construct of a cup of hrub to three-fourth of a cup of vinegar.

CHOOOLATE GARAKEL GARE.

CHOOOLATE GARAKEL GARE.

CHOCOLATH GARAMEL GAME.

Oream thoroughly one couplul of butter, gradually add and oream with it one pint of fine granulated sugar. Add a quarter of a beappoonful of sait, the yolks of five eggs beaten until thick, and three capfuls and a half of postry flowr. Boat herd, thee stir in lightly one tempoonful of baking powder and the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Bake in layer cake pans. For the filling mix in a saucepan one cupful of brown sugar, two quares of chocolate grated and one tablespeenful of water. Stir and cook for twenty minutes and aproad while het between the cake layers.—Table Talk.

APPLE CHEAK. APPLE CREAK.

APPLE CREAK.

Boil twelve apples in water till soft, take of the peel and press the pulp through a hair sleve upon one-half pounded sagar, whip the whites of two eggs, add them to the apples, and best all tagether till it becomes very stiff and quite white; serve it heaped upon a gless dish.

An excellent way to use a stale loaf of bread is to make what is known as Spanish fritters. Out stale bread into even silces. Dip each into a mixture of egg and milk, using one egg to a cup and a half of milk. Butter a hot frying pan and brown the silces in it. Serve them hot, either with a little powdered sugar and out lemon or with a little powdered sugar and out lemon or with a bit of current jelly. Semetimes a pinch of grated nutmeg is added to the egg and milk and as this is a sufficient flavor when it is used the lemon will not be needed.

KOUMTES. Mix one pint of buttermilk with four pints of sweet milk and five pieces of lump sugar. Four the whole from one pitcher to another till the sugar is melted. It takes from ten to affect minutes. Cover with muchin and allow to stand in a warm part of the kitchen for twolve hours. Four into pint bottles, tie down the cerks, and in four days it is ready for use. The bettles should be left lying on their sides in a cool place

Most orac kers should be placed in a hot oven for a few minutes just before using. A little butter and a crisping in the oven makes quite a different flavor. Toesting is better for certain occasions, such as for use with all kinds of ess. Then there are cheese crackers which can be bought, but better ones can be made at home. Spread askines with butter and then grated American choose, which must be fairly generous. The browning in the oven must be done with care. Another choose ; cracker is made by buttering the unswestened graham cracker.

Curious Jacts.

-Lady Laurier, the wife of the Pres the only weman who has delivered a speech in the Canadian House of Parliament. She was discovered at a reception at the foot of the throne, and at once a demand was made for a speech. She was at first abached, but assemded the steps and made what was described as "a pretty oration."

—Bitwe-on-class mirrors have been long

imposed.

—An eld Bible, bought by a French army officer in a second-hand bookshup at Mont de Marsan contained long lost treasure. The officer, turning over the broat in his quarters, was astonished to find in it coupons and scrip to the value of more than \$2000. These bore the name of the holder, at St. Pierre du Mont, and the address of a notary of the same place. On communicating with the notary the officer learned that the holder of the scrip, a small peacent owner, had died some years ago, and that the property represented by the lost papers had not been disturbed. Great was the surprise when the effect handed over the scrip.

—Some women interested in charities re—

notes and Queries.

BPONTANBOUS GURS OF CANCER. " Just. Gaylord of Buffalo, a loading America

BASTERN MAINE FAIR, BANGOR.

EASTERN MAINE FAIR, BANGOR,
MAINE.

Aug. 57th to 51st Inclusive, Beduced
Enter Vin B. & M. E. E.

The Eastern Maine Fair to be held at Hangor,
Me., August 27th to 31st inclusive will have an
extra large number of displays and exhibits this
year. The agricultural exhibit will consist of
the best that the Maine farmers can send in the
line of garden products and farm crops. A good
horticultural display, and a first class eattle and
poultry exhibit will no doubt be on hand as anual. A list of amusements which will contain
the most interesting and entertaining features
procurable has been arranged and provided for
by the committee on concessions, and the list of
sports will include everything from horse racing
down. The Boston & Maine Railroad has made
an especially low rate from Secton for this fair
including admission to the grounds. Tickets
will be good going on regular trains Aug. 27th to
31st inclusive and returning Aug. 50th to Sept 1st
inclusive. The round trip rate is only \$2.00.
Telekter will be on nale at Bostom City Ticket Ofdee, 225 Washington St. and at Union Station.

WHITE SPRING'S FARM GUERNSEY HERD

PERLE METAL No. 9052 (sire Imp. Island pice, dem Imp. Beividera), PETER THE BEAT OF PAITANG NO. 6346, and BLUE BLOOD No. 6316, Dows as Imp. Deanie 7th. 802.9 ms. b of the Bordages, Imp. Sundari 17t 602.72 Ms. butter with first calr. 1805 of Lowison, sired by Imp. 18

Here numbers about 76 carefully as Breeding Stock for each at all times closet of Reifer and Bull Calves may it few fort State Fair for 1905 ideals 1, 15 stat, 2 seconds and 5 contains. For further information Ontalogue, address

ALPRED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y. NOTE Tweaty choice two-year-old Heiters from



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well ground Mething finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserime, a stable blessing. Bathe with a spenge. Makes a delightful strengthening rabdown. Supplied by

EASTERS DRUG CO., - BOSTON

Columbia Herd

Aberdeen-Angus.

Having purchased the LEWIS VAN WINKLE'S entire berd of Aberdeen. LEWIS VAN WINKLE'S Angus cattle we can now offer at very reasonable prices a limited number of bulls, heifers and cows Herd beaded by

Barbara's Rosegay 46164, Undefeated Champion of 1903.

YAN'S HARBOR LAND AND LUMBER CO., VAN'S MARBOR, MICH.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

FISH--When not to be taken. PENALTIES.

PIKE-PERCH not to be in possession or transported between FEB. 1 and JUNE 1

BLACK BASS not to be taken under eight inches.

TROUT, LAKE TROUT & LAND-LOCKED SALMON between SEPT. 1 and APRIL 1

Except in the Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire, where close season is between JULY 15 and APRIL 15...

AFTER MARCH S1, 1997, close season in ALL COUNTIES between AUG. 1 and APRIL 15.

TROUT less than six inches in length not to be taken.

WILD TROUT not to be bought, sold, or offered for sale, for each fish... between AUG. 1 and MAY 1, SMELT (only with hook and hand line at any time) between MARCH 810 \$10-25 \$10-25

810

LORSTERS, alive, not to be less than 10 1-2 inches in length—boiled LOBSTERS, mutilated NETS and TEAWLS not to be used in ponds.

Not exceeding ten hooks to be used in ponds, under penalty of.

EXPLOSIVES and POISONS not to be used in fishing waters.

GAME -- When not to be Killed. PENALTIES UNNATURALIZED FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS MUST SECURE FROM TOWN OR CITY CLERK A LICENSE FOR HUNTING.

PARTRIDGE and WOODCOCK, except in Bristol County, between DEC. 1 and OCT. 1.
In Bristol County, between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1.
QUAIL, except in Bristol and Nantucket Counties, between DEC. 1 and 820 In Bristol County, between DEC 15 and NOV. 1.
In Bristol County, AFTER JAN. 1, 1997, between DEC. 1 and NOV. 1
In Nantucket County, taking, killing or possession prohibited until March 1, 1908.

QUAIL KILLED IN MASSACHUSETTS not to be sold at any time

1 after Jac. 1, 1907.

BLACK DUCK, or TEAL, between MAR. 1 and SEPT. 1

ALL OTHER KINDS OF DUCKS, between MAY 20 and

HABES and BABBITS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1 GRAY SQUIRERLS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1 and

CRAY SQUIRERLS, except in Bristol County, between MAE. I and OCT. 1

In Bristol County between DEC. 16 and NOV. 1.

DREE are not to be killed at any time.

Not to be chansed with dogs.

INSECTIVOROUS and SONG BIRDS are not to be killed, captured or held in peacession at any time.

TRAPPING, SPARING, FERRETING OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS Probibited, except owner on his own land may trap, BUT NOT SNARL, hares and rabbits between Oct. 1 and Doc. 1.

FERRETS USED ILLEGALLY to be Commonated.

MONGOLIAN, ENGLISH, AND GOLDEN PHEASANTS are not to be killed or held in peacession, except for propagation.

MALE PHEASANTS MAY BE KILLED during the open season for cheeting quali.

WILD PICTORIS, UPLAND PLOYER, HEBON, BITTERN, QUILLS, (except herring gall and black-backed gall) and TERNS, are not to be killed at any time.

MBATH MEN (planated grouse) and WOOD DUCK not to be killed at any time.

at any time.

SALE OF Frairie Chickens Prohibited after Jan. 1, 1907.

SALE OF Shore, March and Beach Birds Prohibited, except during open season, for each bird.

SALE OF DUCKS PROHIBITED, except during open season, after Jan. 1, 1907, each bird.

SALE OF Partridge and Woodcock Prohibited at All Times. \$50-100

ESDING OF CARRYING GAME OUT OF THE STATE

820

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\$20

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\$10

810 \$20

poetry.

Mourn not thine unalled wains,
Nor o'er thy fruitless years disheartened brood
Some trees there are which, by the inner law,
Bring not forth till the alternate year,
While others barren stand o'en longer still;
Yet when these hapless once
See neighbors' boughs low beat with fruitage

TER THE

selected and les, including of all sge. 66 comprise a thirds. Prices lon and Illus.

per training

BOSTON

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WINKLE'S

6164,

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fine.
They covet not, nor grieve,
But rather stretch their empty limbs in air,
And call upon the Lord who gave them birth,
That He fell not, but in file Garden fair
Let them ablde their time; Let them spide their time;
So every wind that blows
Bears up their pleadings in Rie listening ear;
We are not dead, our sap is not run dry,
Our turn will come again.

—Josephine Curtis Woodbury, in Universalis

THE SUNDERING FLOOD. How shall I bear me in the hour to be, When Thy great Sundering Flood comes rush

ing down,
And I shall feel the coldness of that sea.
In which all mortal men shall one day drowns Shall I be glad who have been sad so long.
So weary of life's ceaseless care and free?
Shall I be blithe and sing a joyous song,
When with that ley foam my feet are wet?

Or will the sweetness of the happy earth
Sweep over me, and friends hold me in chain
And shall I feel that love has had new birth,
And every rose of life will bloom again? God knows I have been brave up to this hour, No ceward drop in all my languid blood; Bid me not part from courage, O thou Power That hold'st in leash e'en thy great Sunderin

-Hattle Tyng Griswold, in Independent.

SUMMER. Lovely are the roses
By the garden wall;
Softly on the grasses
Fragrant petals fall. Blue and fair as azure,

Bends the sky above; All the world is beauty, All the world is love. Leafy are the branches, Bending o'er the lane; Winds are gently rustling Mid the fields of grain. Emerald are the rushes.

Emerald are the russies,
By the river shore;
Snowy salls are passing
All its surface o'er.
J. B. M. WRIGHT. Merrimac, Mass.

THE GAY SEASON. Oh, I'm glad that I am living,
For the world's a jolly place;
I have reasons for thanksgiving,
And the smiles that wreathe my face.
I have reasons to be merry, And no longer will I sob: For today I'm happy, very, Eating corn upon the cob.

Eating corn upon the cob,
"Its a pleasure, I declare;
With my elbows on the table,
And the cob up in the air.

Oh, the summer joys are many, There's the charm of asure s kies; And of sorrow there's not any, There's a twinkle in my eyes, There's a twinkle that is merry,
There's a joy that none may rob;
For today I'm happy, very,
Eating corn upon the cob. Eating corn upon the cob,
'Tis the only joy for me;

With the butter on my mustache And a napkin on my knee.

Oh, the summer days are fleeting,
And the wintry nights are drear
But the days for luscious eating,
I should say, at last, are here.
And I know beyond all question,
When the kettle's on the hob;
There's no fear of indigestion
Eating corn upon the cob. Eating corn upon the cob,
'Tisa joy I ne'er forget;
There is but one way to do it,

And it isn't etiquette. Oh, this life is full of pleasure,
With a mixture now of pain;
There is illness in the measure.
There is sorrow in the grain.
But if ever sickness claims me,
I shall only sigh and sob;
That the season when it claims me,
Corn is smiling on the cob.

Corn is smiling on the cob,
That's the reason I am gay;
With my elbows on the table,
And my mouth in disarray.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE CRYING NEED. The horseless cart pervades the land, The wireless telegram; We have the seedless apple, and The boneless ham.

These are to me of small portent,
But, oh my need is sore!
If only some one would invent
A wolf:ess door.
—Carolyn Wells, in Harper's.

Brilliants.

Teach me thy love to know,

That this new light which now I see,
May both the work and workman show,—
Then by a sunbeam I will climb to thee.

—George Herbe

Eager ye cleave to shadows, dote on dreams
A false self in the midst ye plant and make
A world around which seems.
—Edwin Arnold.

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been

The things o'er which we grieved with Taskes wet

Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deoper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans are right,
And how what seemed reproof was love meet
true.

—Mary E. Smith.

I grieve not that ripe Knowlegs takes away
The charm that Nature to my childhood wore,
For, with that insight, cometh day by day,
A greater bliss than wonder was before;
The real doth not clip the poet's wings,
To win the secret of a weed's plain heart
Reveals some clew to spiritual things,
And stumbling guess becomes Erm-footed art;
Flowers are not flowers unto the poet's cycs,
Their beauty thrills him with an inward sease;
He knows that outward seemings are but flee,
Or, at the most, but earthly shadows, whence
The soul that looks within for truth may guess
The presence of some wondrous beaveniness.

—James Eussell Lowell.

Miscellaneous

With a sort of gasping relief she ran off to the sea, to a household of merry, affectionate, uctor treatures she had ease schooled and loved. They make much of her is their even breasy fashies, quite unaffected by her change of circumstances except that it gave such as unfelling excuse for teasing.

Also was discovering among them that the girl in herself was not so much crusted and dead as neglected. She kept cropping up and assorting herself in the most unlooked-for daily habiton.

"You are gatting prettier and younger every day, Mother Bab," one of the girls exclaimed, watching a little excitement ruffs the quistones of her gray eyes and flush her smooth cheek.

"Isn't sha, Edward?" the girl cried merrily. The man's watching oyes had a sudden spark of something new and strange. Barbara drew a blind of blank forbidding over the yeuth in her own. Her cheeks fismed, not with the blunh of mere reproof, but something fiercer. The man aw'if, and began to talk instantly with much detail of something else. She thanked him for it secretly, but with that barb implanted by the careless schoolgiri hand ranking.

It was so long that a man had looked at her with that flash in his eyes, the brief admiration of the moment as an eadled it to herself. She thought she could meet it cainly enough now, yet the old savage throb had leaped in response to that look.

When she was twenty she met a man obviously attracted by herself, no by any of her attributes—musle, definess, or mental quickness of perception—but by herself. For the first time her wishes were anticipated, her lightest words remembered and quoted, her lightest words.

of the moment as she called it to herself. She thought she could meet it calmiy enough now, yet the old savage throb had leaped in response to that look.

When she was twenty she met a man obviously attracted by herself, not by any of her attributes—music, definess, or mental quickness of perception—but by herself. For the first time her wishes were anticipated, her lightest words remembered and quoted, her tastes studied, in that old and sure fashion never to be set aside or improved upon, in the primitive pleasure of a wooer. She epened out like a flower to the sun, until the blow fell. He was not in carnest; it was a summer's amusement, no more! The realization came crashing across her life, destroying not alone her hope but some faith in herself. What really mattered was not so rough the logs of a lover as the loss of herself. She shed killed that part of her nature, she told herself somewhat grandlosely, and certainly the corpse had shown no sign of life until this atternoon, when a girl's nonsense drew that flash from a man's eye and that instingtive, cruel response from herself.

Edward Banks was an elder sou of the house by another marriage. He was removed by age and a certain difference, not so much age as a change of mental outlook, from the merry, pleasure-loving throng of haif brothers and silvers, whom he accretily protected from themselves at every turn. There was nothing superior in his attitude. "Old Ted" was looked up to laughingly, yet with much earnestness underneath the fun, as mingling in himself the joint roles of an autocrat and a most susceptible chancellor of exchequer. He was inevitably the arbiter of family destinies in his autitude straightway. Oddly enough, although her years and his own tallied, she regarded him much as his young sisters did, to his own amusement at first. Lately a vague doubt crept in. It was nover expressly defined, not even when his flashing eyes set her puisse dancing on the summer afternoon when they sat looking at the blue waters of the bay beyond the tamaris

A heart—how shall I say resource.

Too easily impressed.

It was not a comment that would have come from inaybody else on this girl with the brown hair, and eyes at which few looked long enough to find the hidden light that sometimes redeemed them from insignificance to positive beauty. Edward Banks had discovered the latter beauty. Edward Banks had discovered the latter

Poutb's Department.

We followed the Rainbow Read
When the storm had grumbled by.
The rainbow stood by the big east wood
With its top against the sky.
Dot and the dog and I,

—The dog with the curiy tail—
And a spade to dig for our treasure big,
A spade and a new tin pail.
(She was the company, I in command,
And the dog went along to guard the band.)

The colors came down to the ground,

—Somebody sold us so—

And semebody told how a pot of gold was hid at the end of the bow.

We hurried along, a-row,

Ready to seek and find;

I led the lot and next came Dot,

With the curly tailed dog behind.

(She was a girl, and so, in case of danger, I gave her the safest place.)

merning, sobody knows how, there appeared in the nest a young sparrow, just beginning to wear its first find of stather. The chick and the parent bee, taking kindly to the changeling, grave equal care to beth ailts, the sparrow became fast friends at once, and the parent bee, taking kindly to the changeling, grave equal care to beth ailts, the sparrow here are shown in the sparrow became fast friends at once, and the parent bee, taking kindly to the changeling, grave equal care to beth ailts, the sparrow how ping about the nest at first, and the has never young at night, until, as the sparrow's wings grave grave at most too applied at once ran out into the barn, and then such a time as they all had to get her back! She would run overywhere except through her gate. Change, gramma, Aunt Deedie, and both children worked as hard as they knew how, but returning to the sheltering wings at high, and an application of them every time.

Applications.

Applicati

PANY.

PURE

REFINED

PARAFFINE

is odorless, tasteless, acid-proof, and will positively exclude outside air from fruit jars, or jelly glasses. Useful in numberless ways—in the laundry, when ironing, to make wood tubs harmless to butter, as a

od filler, a floor wax, etc.

To Insure Jellies and Preserves

Your jellies and preserves will keep perfectly if you seal each glass or jar, with a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Easiest way in the world to keep fruit, and the surest. Simply pour a little melted paraffine over the contents of the glass, or, if it is a jar, dip top in melted paraffine.

more.

Then the children rushed around and got her a great big dinner to keep her from feeling so serry that she could not run out and play as they could. Appleblossom are it with grunts of eatisfaction; as much as to say that, even if she did not succeed in doing all she intended, she had really accomplished something.—Mabel Hastings Skinner, in Holiday Magazine.

Was hid at the end of the bow.
We hurried along, s-row,
Resdy to each and find;
Resdy to each and find;
Resdy to each and find;
With the curity tailed dog behind.
(She was a girl, and es, in case
Of danger, I gave her the satest place.)
O, we were almost there,
And we would have been rich, no doubt,
But the wind came by with a dreadful cry.
And the Resultiful Row wend to the would stand right up on her hind feet and try to each an oth.
When we turned to leak about
The great bised farsh had come—
We ran no fast that Dot was lost,
And the dog was the first one home.

(Anot the rainbow come and the rainhows got),
But Dot and the dog and I—we know!)
—Nancy Byrt Turner, in August St. Niehelas.

Lincoln's Springfield flowne.

Certainly the visitor to Springfield flowne.

Certainly in the case of the bow.

An over the country of the case of the case of the country of the case of the case

\$33 to the Pacific Coast

From Chicago, every day from September 15 to October 31, inclusive. Only \$33, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and many other points on the Pacific Coast. \$30 to Ogden or Salt Lake City. Low rates to hundreds of other points. Name your exact route—the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Union Pacific-Southern Pacific

Tickets good in through tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to Pacific Coast points, only \$7. Through tourist cars to California leave Union Station, Chicago, at 10:25 p. m. daily. For complete information [free] about rates, routes, tickets and reservations write today to

F. A. MILLER General Passenger Agent Chicago

The Horse.

Defects of the Hock Joint. look and feel hard, firm, its constituent bones severally detectable under the fingers, its skin fine, and its tendons and ligaments prominent and free from connective tissue. A "coarse" hook, given that appearance from the size and prominence of its bones, is the best hock so long as it is absolutely free from all the other features of coarseness and unsoundness. It should be wide and deep, viewed from the front and side. Its point should be prominent, clean and sharp, and the tendons under it straight, distinct, but free from bulging.

Bone spayin is a deposit of superficuous, granular bone upon the surface of a mong the small bones on the laner, lower aspect of the hock joint, or may involve the true



UNSOUND HOCK JOINT SHOWING BOG SPAVIN.

joint higher up or appear upon the outer aspect of the joint, high or low. The former is, however, the common seat of

bone spavin.

Bog and so-called "blood" spavins are identical, and are soft, fluctuating distensions of the synovial bursae of the joint, and giving a bulging appearance to the lower, front aspect of the joint.

Saccontibility to contrast both of these

Susceptibility to contract both of these conditions is transmitted by affected sires and dams. Sprain or other injury of the joint sets up the irritation and inflammation giving rise to spavins in weak hocks

and those of poor conformation.

In examining horses having hairy legs, care should be taken to search for evidences of grease, such as old scars and fissures, grape like tumors, or discharge having a foul odor. Sidebones are not commonly found on the hind coronets. Ring bones implicating the hind pasterns are serious as those of the fore feet. are as serious as those of the fore feet, from a hereditary standpoint, but the lame-ness due to them is more easily cured by

In spavin lameness the horse goes out of the stable lame and works out of the lameness after going a short distance. On moving him "over" in the stall he is apt to jerk up the affected limb and the toe of the shoe will be found worn thin. The test for spavin lameness consists in lifting the foot of the affected limb, holding it up toward stifle joint for a few minutes to "shut" hook joint tightly, then dropping foot and at once trotting horse, when, if will work well in all cases. afflicted with bone spavin, he will go much more lame than was previously the case and in bad cases, go on three legs for a rod or two.—A. S. Alexander, Madison, Wis.

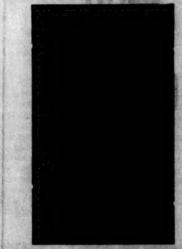
Not long ago a singular incident occurred at the brickward at Seabrook, Fia., illus-trating a faculty in animals which closely

There are in the yard a horse and mule which are much attached to each other, the mule especially showing attachment to the

horse.

After work hours they are turned loose on the high ground formed by the canal bank through the marsh, fanked on one side by marsh land which is not firm enough for them to walk over, and on the other by a deep canal with steep banks.

The other evening they were turned loose as usual. Not long afterward the hand who lodged in a little house by the brick kiln heard a most unsarthly bray. At first he paid but little attention to it, recognizing that it was the male's unmusical voice. Soon it was regented even more



UNSOUND HOCK JOINT SHOWING LARGE CURB. State

startlingly than before. Leaving his sup-per the colored man went to the door, and looking up the bank saw the mule standing on the verge of the canal with every indi-cation of intense alarm. He repeated the bray, and the man ran towards him. When he came near the animal made a sound ex-pressive of delight, but remained looking into the canal.

into the canal.

The cause was soon found. The horse in grazing too near the canal had slipped in and with only his head out of water was vainly struggling to climb the steep bank. With difficulty he was finally brought to a place at the bridge where he could be helped out, the mule accompanying the process with every mark of delight. Without the mule's intelligent call for helps, the horse, a valuable one, would have

ing the skin of the work l

The origin of many diseases at horses can be traced directly to stables. It is, therefore, good economics the stables serupulously clean.

A cavalry authority in Belgium estimates that there are more than eighty million horses in the world. There are twenty-two million in Russia, while Germany and Austria-Hungary each has more than the British Isles, where it is reckened there are about three million.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is nore important to have it free from all im-

While horses may gain flesh by being coped up closely in the stables, they gain a strength. The flesh thus gained is too iten a detriment to their usefulness.

To keep the feet in good condition, the ones should be removed once every six onths or oftener. The ruination of many press' feet can be laid to the carelessness or penuriousness of the owner in not get-ting the shoes reset often enough.—Horse-Breeder.

The mare that is suckling a colt is doing a double duty and should not be required to perform as much hard labor as the other All trouble in kicking, rearing and stub

bornness generally arises from improper handling or not sufficient handling to adapt You can better afford to starve your horses any other time than during the first year of their existence. A stunted colt seldom makes a well-developed horse.

Treatment that may entirely break one horse of a bad habit may entirely fail on



RINGBONE ON PASTERN:

On a very hot day keep a sponge—a towel —or your handkershief scaked with pure sold water on the top of your home's head.

If your herse's back is sore use pure cold water on it treely every time the saddle is removed. Try it and your horses will thank you.

Keep the feels growing. Wasn the past ures begin to fall, increase the grain rations of the mares and place the grain within reach of the feels. There is nothing better

The descendants of Alma Mater were very prominent among the winners last week in several race tracks. Frank Yoakum, that reduced the Binghamton (N. Y.) track record from 2.11½ to 2.07½, is one of them. Ashland Dorf, that won at Lima, O., and equaled the tretting record of that track, 2.14½, in the third heat, is another. Carakina, that won the 2.27 pace at Montreal on the 19th inst., and made a record of 2.22½, is another, and so is Tobin, that won the 2.20 pace at the same meeting on the 20th inst. Other descendants of this famous daughter of Mambrino Patchen and the thoroughbred Estella are Billie W. (2.14½), that won at Watertown, N. Y.; El Millagro, that won the 2.12 treet, and Italia, that wen the 2.19 pace at Albany, N. Y., on the 30th inst.—Horse Breeder.



preparing to keep their barns full of dairy sattle all winter, besides raising more young stock than usual.

The whole butter market is in an excellent condition with the firmness extending to the lower grades, even the lowest grades having a moderately good sale at prices quoted. Box and print goods are selling readily, although at not very marked advance in price over tub butter.

New York dealers seemed to feel that Saturday's advance was fully warranted and there was no difficulty in maintaining these prices this week. At the name time the demand is only moderate. Bayers are taking stock mainly against current needs, the speculative interest having withdrawn very largely. Firsts range from 21 to 22 cents, and the more defective lots went in range of 19 to 20) cents. A good deal of the butter is faulty. The weather was hot when it was made, and it shows light body and defective flavors. There is no demand for export at the moment. The strong Western advices have very much to do with the present attitude of receivers here.

ined butter, from their lower price, he claimed the majority of English consumed. In view of the fact that the country learned to satisfy itself with sophistical fats sold openly as margarine, or leopenly as a mixture of butter and megarine, and with the deliberate tention of deception in cases who methods are employed with such confide skill that analysts have to confit that a considerable quantity of foreign famy be introduced without the possibility of their detecting them, it is difficult to that the farmer erre in wot materially as ing to his cow stock. This country important to the farmer erre in wot materially as ing to his cow stock. This country important to the country importan Fresh Eggs at Solld Pri

Fresh Eggs at Jone
The agg market is fairly active and prices exceedingly firm for choice frush stock. Much of the Western arrivals show the affect of heat styl more of this fine of stuff is expected on account of the long hot spell. Nearby aggs, however, bring good prices must lote selling around 20 cents with some most lote selling around 20 cents with some

pects on the lake ridge of Wayne County, N. Y., continue to show up as I reported two weeks ago from the vicinity south and east, with a heavier show of fruit as I move westward, yet here at Williamson and Ontario, the best of the county, but very few ordhardists will admit having over three-fourths of a full crop. But, as here east matted in these columns there

very few ordhardists will admit having over three-fourths of a full crop. But, as has been estimated in these columns there is a general feeling that the fruit is to ripen up very fast, with a much larger proportion of No. 1 barreling stock than some years. So that the outlook is just good for this section, with no reason for accepting some of the extreme views some of the daily newspapers have printed."

The following are some of the apple percentages for leading producing States, as reported in the Government builtein for August, showing the condition Aug. 1. Some experts maintain that the condition is now considerably less favorable than reported at that time. Maine 70 per cent., New Hampshire 65, Vermont 70, Massachusetts 70, Rhode Island 68, Connecticut 80, New York 60, Pennaylvania 63, Virginia 45, Arkansas 65, Ohio 60, Miobigan 65, Indiana 68, Illinois 74, Wisconsin 70, Missouri 32, Kansas 31, Colorado 81, Washington 75, Oregon 80, California 80.

The evaporator apple business is a great industry in Wayne County, N. 1Y., and the evaporator paple business is a great industry in Wayne County, N. 1Y., and the evaporator paple business is a great industry in Wayne County, N. 1Y., and the evaporator when are already busy buying up the product. Last year on account of the crop searcity they were not able to obtain much fruit. The markets are nearly bare of the evaporator of the fruit an belonght low enough. Several crohards have been reported sold on the tree at around 18 to 20 cents a bushel. Some of the fruit has been sold partly for evaporators and partly for barreling, barreling stock bringing \$1 a birrel on the tree.

The first sales of early varieties of Ameri-

stice brought \$3.86 to \$4 per barrel.

202. Shuttleworth Company report com202 as favoring a profitable export trade of
202 on account of the general prosperity
202 and an increasing demand for all Europe and an increasing demand for inde of fruit, apples in particular, allove that the surplus for export imerica and Canada will be extra arge but that it can all be marketed a

at their recent meeting pursue revealing advising members to be cantious in disposing of their fruit. They believe that good prices will be received for apples and suggest not selling early in the season unless offered good figures.

As to quality and estimate of quantity based on extended observation in the weethern part of this State, together with reports received from the best possible authorities in the eastern section of the State, beside reports from the apple producing section of Maine. New Hampshire, Vermont na Connections, it is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is any belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is any belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will vary from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to furty per cent. It is my belief that the yiel will be a furty from fifteen to f

its infinence will be offset by greatly re-duced supplies from the sections where the erop was light. The yield in New York State seems to be uneven, some sections having a much larger production than others. Hay arriving now was early oured, but having been harvested during the time of best hay weather is mostly in good con-dition. Some of the later out hay is no doubt in bad shape owing to the frequent rains.

Grain Tends to Lower Prices.

The leaders of the wheat market have evidently settled down to the conclusion that the immense wheat crop is now safe enough to be almost a certainty, since they have allowed wheat prices to sag quite sharply for the past week or ten days, reaching a lower price level nearly every day. Harvesting weather has been fine in the Northwest, and in fact all over the wheat country, assuring fine quality. Wheat has already begun to be rushed to market in large quantities, confirming the impression of a large surplus for sale.

Corn does not share the declining tendency to any great extent since the volume of the new crop is still a good deal of an uncertainty and will continue so until the time for early frost for the corn belt has passed.

Water in New York Milk.

Weter in New York Milk.

New York city health officials are making efforts to stop the practice of extending the milk, which in plain language is the addition of water by which forty quart cans of milk are sometimes made to pan out about forty-five quarts. The shortage in milk during the hot weather has been responsible to some extent for this practice. The chances are that if there were no adulteration in the milk, the regular shipments would be none too large for the requirewould be none too large for the require-ments throughout the year and the surplas problem would take care of itself.

Sweet corn is in the height of the season and prices range low, fairly good stock selling at 25 cents a box and the best bringing only 50 cents. At this price growers seem in no hurry to cart their corn to market. In fact, it is worth this price, some believe, for feeding to mileh cows. Most lines of vegetables are in full supply, except oncumbers, which seem rather scarce and high, owing partly to the prevalence of blight, which has killed the plants in many fields and gardens. Native tomatoes are in advanced prices and the market generally presented a quiet appearance. Large chaese continues in moderate proportion in the receipts, but the price asked shift of exporters for the moment at least. String the continued in the cheapest and some holders inclined to ask even higher than top prices on the finest grades.

In an article on "Dairy Products," the London Times says: "As a matter of fact, this is largely a margarine-asting country, and figures given in statistics under the head of dairy products are decidedly mis
lain much fruit. The markets are nearly bigh, owing partly to the prevalence of bight, which has killed the plants in many fields and gardens. Native tomatoes are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams are in fairly good supply. Lims beams are beginning to appear in quantity and readily sell at good prices. Postocs are in good supply. Early Arcostock shipments already appear, but in rather unripe condition. The first sales of early varieties of American apples at Liverpool suggest a good contact of the prevalence of bight, which has killed the plants in many fields and gardens. Native tomatoes are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams are in fairly good supply. Lims beams are beginning to appear, but in rather unripe condition. The first sales of carry varieties of American apples at Liverpool suggest a good contact of the prevalence of the evaporators and an attent of the prevalence of the evaporator and an attent of the prevalence of the varieties and an attent of the prevalence of the curry out of this product if the fruit can be bought for the prevalence are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams are in full supply, with prices much lower. String beams are now plenty and shell beams

bulk lots.

At New York the market for Irish potatoes is weak, with prices favoring buyers. Jarsey sweet potatoes are sold fairly well with seattering marks bringing slightly more than quoted. Southern sweets are in light supply and weak, with full outside prices only reached for strictly fancy. Yams dragging. Onloss are nearly all wet and poor, with few sales above \$1.25, though strictly choice lots would command \$1.75 to \$2 if here; Orange County onloss plenty

lersey yellow in baskets in libent ad celling mainly at 75 to 85 cents. capply and celling mainly at 75 to 85 cents. Checambers and pickles show wide range is quality and value. Corn is in moderns supply and steady. Very few cauliflowers are being received. Eggplants rated steady. Limis beans are in free supply and showing very irregular quality. Lettuce is dull at weak, though one or two extra fancy mark from New York State command twice as much as quoted. Peas are in light receipt, with very few reaching outside prices, most stock being more or less heated and many sales down to 50 to 75 cents. String bean are in liberal supply and weak. Tomatoes are pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and with quality general to go the same pleated and general supply and weak. Tomatoes are in liberal supply and weak. Tomaton are plenty and with quality generally poor.

Big Tobacco Crops Expected.

The tobacco crop is promising in nearly all the leading States, according to the Government report for August, which gives the following percentages: Connecticut one hundred, New York ninety-six, Mass. one hundred, New York ninety-six, Massachusetts ninety-eight, Vermont ninety, nine, Wisconsin ninety-three, Pennsylvania ninety-eight, Virginia eighty. South Carolina seventy-four, North Carolina eighty, five, Georgia ninety-two, Florida ninety, Texas ninety, West Virginia ninety, two, Kentucky eighty-five, Oregon ninety-three.

Previsions Dull in Hot Weather,

Previsions Duil in that Weather.

In the great markets of the country supplies of hogs have been very liberal, the total reported according to the Cincinnati Price Current being 485,000 against 470,000 the previous week and 345,000 for the same week last year. Since March 1, the total of Western packing hogs has been 11,645,000 against 10,775,000 for the same period of the preceding year.

The Boston beef markets are quiet with hot weather dullness, and on account of the reduced supplies prices have shown a slightly better tendency. For the past two weeks arrivals have been very heavy. Last week 196 cars were shipped to Boston for local use besides 107 cars for export and the preceding week shipments for local use were 224 cars, an amount considerably ahead of the arrivals last year at this time. Lambs are in rather light supply and prices steady. Veals are also in lighter supply the shortage of milk in many sections tending to decrease yeal production. The market, however, is not very active. Poultry holds at about steady, prices with native broilers will take a planty and more casily said at little less minute and market had a little less minute and market had little less minute and lattle less about steady, prices with native broilers a little less planty and more easily sold at full quotations.

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The warm weather and rather ample supplies have tended to a downward tendency of pork meats of all classes. The packing in Boston was about the same as for recent weeks, ranging around twenty thousand per week. The export trade in pork provisions has continued active, amounting last week to about \$237,000 compared with \$120,000 for the corresponding eek last year.

Expert Trade Booming.

Agricultural implements exported are five times as great in value as in 1896, and this large increase has advanced the position of that class from twenty-third in 1896 to fourteenth in 1906. Exports of oats, which oc-cupled thirty first rank in 1896, quadrupled during the decade, and advanced to eigh-teenth place last year. Cotton manufact-ures, while still small in comparison with those of Great Britain, Germany and France, those of Great Britain, Germany and France,
especially in view of our great supply of
raw cotton, have shown some improvement
since 1896, their position among our exportations having advanced from twelfth in
1896 to eighth in 1908, and the value of their
exports from \$16,750,000 a decade ago to
nearly \$53,000,000 in the year just ended.
Raw cotton still occupies first rank and
provisions second in value of export. Iron
and steel manufactures have taken third
place, and refined mineral oil has dropped
from third place in 1896 to fifth place in
1908. Copper manufactures also show a

1906. Copper manufactures also show a notable growth, having advanced from eleventh place in 1896 to fourth place in 1906. While flour shows an increase of \$7,000,000 in the decade, its relative position among the leading articles of exportation has changed from fourth in 1896 to seventh in 1906; and wheat, whose exportation of 40,000 gave it sixth place in 1896. tion of 40,000,000 gave it sixth place in 1866. has receded to thirteen place, with a total exportation of \$28,750,000 in the year just ended.

THE FIVE FASTEST STALLIONS EVER OWNED ON ONE FARM.

IT PAYS TO BREED TO CHAMPIONS THAT ARE PROVEN HIGH-CLASS SIRES

Sired by Dan Patch 1.64). Ist dam Cedar Bell 1.24, by Weedline 2.19, by Nutwood 2.184. Second dam by Shadeland Onward, sire of Online 2.44. 3 years old, 18.5 hands, weight 1005, bay pacer. A beautiful celt.

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Beekings fee Ban Patch and Cresceus will
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Both of these Smillions will be prepared for their
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we believe they will trot and pace some wonderful
miles before the close of 1964.
All breading fees must be settled before mars are
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